



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 2021

No. 92

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, May 28, 2021, at 10 a.m.

Senate

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 2021

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable TINA SMITH, a Senator from the State of Minnesota.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, we boast of Your power and magnify Your Name. Although our Nation is beset with dangers, You remain our strong fortress.

Lord, give our lawmakers the wisdom to seek Your solutions to the great problems they face. Remind them that more than human ingenuity is needed. May our Senators prove Your promises by faithfully and patiently trusting in the unfolding of Your prevailing providence. Give them a passion to turn from evil as they seek to glorify Your Name. Remind them that though the righteous face many troubles, You deliver them from them all.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication

to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, DC, Wednesday, May 26, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable TINA SMITH, a Senator from the State of Minnesota, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. SMITH thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The Democratic leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING JOHN WARNER

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we were greeted this morning by some very sad news, that our former colleague Senator John Warner of Virginia had passed away at the age of 94.

A five-term Senator, he was a consummate public servant, a consensus builder, an authority on military affairs—one of the last World War II veterans to serve in this Chamber. And he

actually interrupted his law school studies to join the Marine Corps during the Korean war. The kind of stature that he had, his great, great reaching across the aisle in bipartisanship is something this Chamber misses, and we miss him.

At my request, the flags around the Senate side of the U.S. Capitol will be lowered to half-staff in his honor.

On behalf of the Senate, I want to express our condolences to his family and his friends and our gratitude for his amazing service to America throughout his life.

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, on the competition act, the Senate today will continue work on the bipartisan U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, legislation that will supercharge American innovation and preserve our competitive edge, not just for the next few years but for generations to come. It will be true that our children and even our grandchildren will benefit from this legislation.

Right now, this legislation doesn't get the big focus of the press—A, because it is bipartisan; there aren't too many clashes; B, because it is positive; and, C, because it is long term. It won't have an immediate effect tomorrow, but it will have a profound effect 3, 4, 5 years from now and generations after.

So it is really important legislation. I think it is one of the most important things this Chamber has done in a very long time. And the hallmark of the bill has been its bipartisanship. It pulls together bipartisan legislation from no

• This “buller” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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fewer than six Senate committees and includes the input of nearly every Member of the Senate. The vote tallies you are seeing on this bill are from another era, maybe the John Warner era—24 to 4 in the Commerce Committee, 21 to 1 in Foreign Relations. The Senate, as a whole, voted to proceed to the bill by 86 to 11.

And the process here on the floor is no less bipartisan. I have heard it from Members on both sides of the aisle: Let's try to do regular order. Let's get on the floor and do amendments the way we used to.

Well, we are doing just that. We have already considered 10 amendments—more than I can remember in a long time—8 of which were led by Republicans. So it is hardly that the Democratic majority is only doing what we want. Three Republican amendments were adopted by voice vote last night. I mean, who would have ever thought that the Senate would adopt an amendment from Senator RAND PAUL by voice vote? We did it.

So, look, we are moving forward in a very bipartisan way. We will consider at least another three amendments of the bill today, and if both sides continue in good faith to schedule amendment votes and debate, and there are no eleventh-hour decisions to delay or obstruct, there is no reason we can't finish this bill by the end of the week. That is my intention.

Taking a step back, the depth of bipartisanship on this bill reveals two things. One, Members want to work together if given a chance. This bill came through the regular order. Senate committees drove the process, and here on the floor, Members have participated in robust debate and a robust amendment process. But, second, and maybe even more importantly, it reveals that Democrats and Republicans are united in our efforts to preserve and maintain American leadership on the world stage.

We all know that investing in sciences, innovation, and technology holds the key to our future—the key. It has been one of the great hallmarks of America from 1950 on, maybe even earlier, from Thomas Edison on, maybe even earlier than that. But today—today—we have let that lag. We became far too complacent. The United States commits less than 1 percent of its GDP toward basic science research—1 percent. That is the fault of government, but it is also the fault of the private sector. The world is so competitive, and global competition is so severe. Companies feel they can't invest as much in the kind of research that might payoff profits 5 or 10 years down the road.

So while all this is happening, the Chinese Communist Party spends nearly 2.5 percent on research and has pledged to the world that they will increase scientific investments by 10 percent in the future. If that happens unchallenged, the days of America leading the world in science and innova-

tion, the days of America being the leading economic power of the world will be over, and we will regret it and look back 10 or 20 years from now and say: Why the heck didn't we do this? It was so simple and easy.

But we have to.

I heard my friend from Illinois, Senator DURBIN, say that in 1990, the United States produced 37 percent of the world's semiconductors—a technology we invented. Today, we produce less than 12 percent, and it is going down. Some have predicted—many have predicted—that at this rate, we will produce less than 6 percent of them a few years from now. If we don't step up our game right now, we will fall behind the rest of the world.

That is what this legislation is ultimately about—righting the ship, investing in science and tech, so we can outinnovate, outproduce, and outcompete the world in the industries of the future, some of which we know and some of which we don't even know, but we know that scientific investment will produce them. And if we are at the forefront of this, we will have America continue to be the leader in these new technologies yet unimagined.

Around the globe, authoritarian governments smell blood in the water. They believe that squabbling democracies like ours can't come together and invest in national priorities the way a top-down, centralized, and authoritarian government can. They are rooting for us to fail so they can grab the mantle of global economic leadership and own innovations that will define the next century. We cannot—we cannot—we must not let that happen. I do not believe we will let it happen.

The bipartisan—the strongly bipartisan—work on this competition bill has revealed that in this Chamber we still believe—Democrats and Republicans alike, united and moving forward—that another American century lies on the horizon.

Let's move forward. Let's finish our work and pass the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act as soon as possible, certainly before the end of the month this week.

JANUARY 6 COMMISSION

Mr. SCHUMER. On another matter, the January 6 Commission. Last night, I filed cloture on the House-passed legislation to create an independent Commission and report on the events of January 6.

There is an obvious and urgent need to establish such a Commission. What happened on January 6 was a travesty, the culmination of months of deliberate lies about our elections, propagated by the former President, a dishonest man, and his allies.

The Capitol was breached for the first time since the War of 1812. Capitol Police officers were brutalized. One was killed in the attack. I shouldn't need to remind this Chamber of the scene on January 6. We were all there.

At one point, I was within 20 feet of these White supremacist hooligans.

That day continues to haunt us. Faith in our elections, in our democracy has nosedived. Listen to this. In a variety of polls, more than half of the Republican Party believes the election was rigged and Joe Biden isn't the real President. That is a flashing red warning sign for our democracy. If the American people, if a large chunk of them believe the Big Lie, if the majority of Americans believe that our elections are not on the level, we are on the road to ruin. This grand, beautiful, wonderful, several-century-old democracy could teeter when people don't believe it is fair, when people don't believe the elections are on the level.

All the fighting in the past, all the internecine fighting—I can't remember a moment in history where people doubted the veracity of our elections. They may not have liked the outcome, but they believed they were on the level. We stop believing that and, believe me, it will spread. One side will feel that way one day and then the other side will feel that way the next day, and then nobody will believe in this democracy.

But right now, unfortunately, there is a lack of courage from the other side when it comes to defeating these lies. Down the hall, House Republicans have started to make ridiculous claims about January 6—defending the mob, blaming antifa for the attack, pretending the entire event was just a peaceful protest.

Congresswoman CHENEY, a brave woman, was literally fired for saying that Joe Biden is President—for just saying the simple fact that Joe Biden is President.

We need an independent, trusted, bipartisan Commission now more than ever. It is critically important to establish a trusted record of events and begin to restore faith in our democracy. And I think our Republican colleagues know it or at least they used to because over the last few months, a funny thing has happened. Our Senate Republican colleagues have gone from mostly supporting the idea of an independent Commission to mostly opposing one. And they can't seem to get their story straight.

Over the weekend, one Senate Republican told a national news program that it was "too early" to establish a Commission on January 6, even though more than 5 months have gone by. Another Republican Senator worried the Commission's work would end up "dragging on indefinitely."

Which is it, too early, too late? Of course, both concerns are silly. There is no justification for a waiting period, and the legislation itself includes a firm deadline for the Commission to issue a report no later than December 31 of this year.

One Republican said that he wouldn't vote for a January 6 Commission "until it was bipartisan." Of course, the legislation we are talking about

was negotiated by the Republican ranking member on the House Homeland Security Committee, the committee of jurisdiction; House Democrats accepted every change requested by the House Republican leadership; and the bill received 35 votes in the House and, likely, a lot more if House leadership didn't flip their position at the last minute.

Despite the pressure of Donald Trump to go along with his Big Lie, 35—35—House Republicans voted to go forward. They are brave, should be commended, and it shows that this truly is a national need, a bipartisan national need.

Another Republican Senator, in worried tones, said the January 6 Commission should be more like the 9/11 Commission and be chaired by outside independent investigators appointed by both parties. Hello. I hate to break it to my Republican colleagues, but the legislation passed by the House is modeled after the 9/11 Commission and, you guessed it, would be chaired by outside independent personnel appointed by both parties. They say they want that in the bill. It is in the bill.

So what is really going on here? Why the various, shifting reasons why Republicans can't support a simple bipartisan, down-the-middle, 50-50 Commission to report on a very serious event in our Nation's history?

Well, it seems the real reason has nothing to do with the structure of the Commission, nothing to do with the details of the bill. It all has to do with politics. According to *POLITICO* this morning, the Republican leader, Senator McCONNELL, told his Members behind closed doors that "regardless of tweaks to the bill . . . approving the Commission could hurt the party's midterm election message."

Again, that is a quote from a report in *POLITICO* magazine or *POLITICO* newsletter—whatever *POLITICO* is. Let me repeat that. According to this report, the Republican leader of the Senate opposes any independent inquiry into the January 6 insurrection because he is worried the truth could hurt the Republicans politically.

Look, I am sorry if an independent Commission to study an attack on our democracy isn't the Republican ad maker's idea of a good time. This is too important—too important.

We cannot let the Big Lie fester. We cannot let faith in our elections continue to erode. We must get at the truth and restore Americans' confidence in this beautiful, noble, ongoing experiment in democracy.

The Senate will vote on the Commission. I hope our Republican colleagues rise to the occasion.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING JOHN WARNER

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I was saddened to learn this morning that our friend and former colleague, Senator John Warner, passed away last night.

By the time I arrived in the Senate, John was already churning a long wake as one of this body's foremost voices on national defense. As a wartime veteran of the Navy and Marine Corps, he was deeply devoted to the men and women who serve in uniform.

As a proud Virginian, John took seriously his Commonwealth's role as host to massive portions of America's military might, including the largest naval base in the world.

As a former Secretary of the Navy, he brought Pentagon clout and technical chops that would help the Senate play a hugely consequential role in defense policy.

John's career was capped, of course, by years as chairman and ranking member of the Armed Services Committee. But John made an even wider impact. My predecessor as chairman of the Rules Committee was a principled patriot across the board.

He was also a truly old-school Virginia gentleman. John knew a thing or two about horseracing, for example, and that is high praise coming from a Kentuckian to a non-Kentuckian.

Members on both sides of the aisle looked to John as a trusted mentor and friend. Our thoughts today are especially with our current colleagues from Virginia. So many Senators, past and present, knew John very well.

Most of all, we are thinking today of his wife Jeanne; his children, Virginia, John, and Mary; and the entire Warner family. The Senate will keep them all in our prayers in the days ahead.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. McCONNELL. On a completely different matter, today two Senate committees will consider and vote on two very different pieces of legislation.

Over in the Russell Building, the Environment and Public Works Committee just approved a bipartisan bill, led by Chairman CARPER and Ranking Member CAPITO, to invest in better roads and bridges for the American people.

This would be the first major action on surface transportation since the FAST Act 6 years ago. It would raise the baseline funding for roads and bridges to an all-time high. And, as expected, our colleagues just reported this bill out unanimously, 20 to 0. That is legislating done right. Our colleagues are modeling the approach that would let Congress build a successful, big-picture infrastructure bill later this year.

Meanwhile, in the Hart Building, the Finance Committee will spend its afternoon marking up a leftwing, partisan bill written fully within the spirit of the Green New Deal: maximum

pain for working American families in exchange for minimal—minimal—environmental gain.

Under the guise of Clean Energy for America, Chairman WYDEN is leading the charge against the most reliable and affordable ways to power our country.

The legislation he has drafted is full of the sort of policies that would increase the price of gas at the pump, hike the tax burden on independent American producers, of course, killing jobs, discourage the industry-led innovations that have already been reducing emissions without hurting workers, and dragging the United States away from energy independence back toward reliance on imports from places like Russia, Venezuela, and the Middle East.

In exchange, the bill would have ordinary Americans subsidize the lifestyle preferences of wealthy people in places like New York and San Francisco.

So one committee unanimously approved a smart, targeted, bipartisan approach to key infrastructure projects that America needs, and another will consider a partisan descendent of the Green New Deal that would raise taxes, probably raise gas prices, and leave us with a less and less reliable electricity grid.

Really, this contrast is a fork in the road that the Biden administration is facing writ large. Which route to take; a lonely road leading to the far left versus a mainstream, bipartisan road leading straight ahead toward practical policies that make American lives actually better?

The Senate knows how to walk that road. This last highway bill passed the Senate with 83 votes. Just last month, we passed a water infrastructure bill with 89 votes.

If President Biden wants to secure lasting solutions, build a lasting legacy, and improve the lives of Americans in practical ways, he has the map in hand. For the sake of the country, let's hope he and his party decide to follow it.

ECONOMY

Mr. McCONNELL. Now, Mr. President, on a related matter, the Democrats' far-left turn thus far has affected the entire U.S. economy, and it is hitting working families right where it hurts.

In January, President Biden inherited safe and effective vaccines. He inherited a reopening economy and a country that was sitting on more pent-up savings than anything economists had seen in living memory. That was the condition of the country when the President took office.

The Democrats have already dreamt up a massive, record-shattering Washington spending spree. Like one House Democrat admitted way back at the start of the pandemic, liberals saw the crisis as "a tremendous opportunity to restructure things to fit our vision."

The Democrats had already decided to run up the American people's credit cards no matter what. Their first purchase was a \$1.9 trillion excuse for a COVID bill that the Democrats rammed through on a party-line vote. Even liberal economists and even former advisers to Presidents Clinton and Obama cautioned that the Democrats' bill was way larger than the remaining hole in our economy, badly tailored, and might well cause inflation.

So everyone, from Republicans to liberal economists, warned that the Democrats' bad bill could easily cause inflation that would hurt ordinary American families. Well, look where we are today. Where are we today? We just got the most dramatic monthly inflation report in over a decade. Ask any working family about gas prices, food prices, home prices, lumber prices, used car prices. One survey just found that more than 80 percent of American families are literally tightening their household budgets because of the threat of inflation.

Yet the problem with the Democrats' product wasn't just how much credit and borrowed money it flooded into the economy; the problem was also how little of substance American families got for the money. Larry Summers, former President Clinton's Treasury Secretary, put it this way—and this is the Larry Summers who also had a role in the Obama administration.

Here is what he said:

What's striking about [that bill, the COVID bill] is that all of the trillions of dollars—all of it—does not include a penny directed at “building back better.”

He continued:

It transfers to state and local governments that don't have any new budget problem. . . . It's paying people who have been unemployed more in unemployment insurance than they earned when they were working. It's giving checks to families in the 90th percentile of income distribution.

That is from Larry Summers. He is a Democrat. He is a friend of the administration's.

The Democrats' hard-left turn has already hurt our economy, but they still seem to think that this massive bill should only actually just be the appetizer. The administration has proposed a total of about \$7 trillion of spending in its first few months in office. That absurdly overpriced COVID package would actually be the cheapest of the three massive bills the Democrats actually want to pass.

For some perspective, about \$7 trillion is considerably more money in inflation-adjusted terms than America spent in fighting and winning World War II. The Biden administration wants to tax, borrow, and print more money than America spent on World War II to finance a grab bag of miscellaneous liberal programs that would further jack up prices on the things families actually need to buy. It took less money to win a global war than these Democrats want to spend on a

hodgepodge of stuff—stuff like electric cars and welfare programs. This is \$7 trillion of mediocre socialism and liberal social engineering. No serious expert thinks this is what our economy actually needs. No wonder Larry Summers says he is concerned that these proposals are “substantially excessive . . . way overdoing the requisite response.”

The sooner this administration can get the memo, the more bipartisan progress we will be able to make, and the better off working families will be.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1260, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1260) to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Schumer amendment No. 1502, in the nature of a substitute.

Cantwell amendment No. 1527 (to amend amendment No. 1502), of a perfecting nature.

AMENDMENT NOS. 2014, 1710 AND 1911 TO
AMENDMENT NO. 1502

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the following amendments will be called up and reported by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] proposes an amendment numbered 2014 to amendment No. 1502.

The amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2014

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate on the allocation of Special Drawing Rights by the International Monetary Fund to help other countries procure COVID-19 vaccines and protect against the economic instability caused by the COVID-19 pandemic)

At the end of subtitle A of title II of division C, add the following:

SEC. 3219L. SENSE OF SENATE ON ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS BY INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND RELATING TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) it is in the strategic interests of the United States to help ensure that COVID-19 vaccines are available to other countries, particularly poorer countries with limited resources, not only as a timely live-saving and humanitarian measure, but also as the best way to protect hard-fought gains made against the pandemic in the United States;

(2) the people of the United States will never be fully protected against the COVID-19 pandemic until the pandemic is also brought under control through vaccination around the world;

(3) the release of Special Drawing Rights by the International Monetary Fund, as was done after the 2008 global economic crisis, is a no-cost way to help poorer countries procure COVID-19 vaccines and protect against the instability caused by a severe economic downturn;

(4) helping protect against another global economic meltdown by releasing Special Drawing Rights is also a way to help protect United States export jobs at home, and why the move is supported by leaders of United States businesses and labor organizations; and

(5) any allocations of Special Drawing Rights approved by the International Monetary Fund to help with the purchase of COVID-19 vaccines and stem the worst economic impact of the pandemic should include ongoing efforts to discourage countries that are allies of the United States from exchanging Special Drawing Rights for hard currencies with rogue countries and follow-up by the International Monetary Fund to audit how such allocations were spent.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. KENNEDY] proposes an amendment numbered 1710 to amendment No. 1502.

The amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1710

(Purpose: To prohibit allocations of Special Drawing Rights at the International Monetary Fund for perpetrators of genocide and state sponsors of terrorism without congressional authorization)

At the end of title III of division C, add the following:

SEC. 3314. PROHIBITION ON ALLOCATIONS OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS AT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND FOR PERPETRATORS OF GENOCIDE AND STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM WITHOUT CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION.

Section 6(b) of the Special Drawing Rights Act (22 U.S.C. 286q(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) Unless Congress by law authorizes such action, neither the President nor any person or agency shall on behalf of the United States vote to allocate Special Drawing Rights under article XVIII, sections 2 and 3, of the Articles of Agreement of the Fund to a member country of the Fund, if the government of the member country has—

“(A) committed genocide at any time during the 10-year period ending with the date of the vote; or

“(B) been determined by the Secretary of State, as of the date of the enactment of the Strategic Competition Act of 2021, to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, for purposes of—

“(i) section 1754(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A)(i));

“(ii) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

“(iii) section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)); or

“(iv) any other provision of law.”.

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. SULLIVAN] proposes an amendment numbered 1911 to amendment No. 1502.

The amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1911

(Purpose: To require institutions of higher education to submit attestations on freedom of speech)

At the end of title V of division B, add the following:

SEC. 2528. FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AWARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the First Amendment to the Constitution for public institutions, and in compliance with stated institutional policies regarding freedom of speech for private institutions, and all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies, entities receiving awards under title I or title II of this division shall—

(1) protect free speech, viewpoint diversity, the free exchange of ideas, and academic freedom, including extramural speech of staff and students;

(2) protect religious liberty; and

(3) prohibit discrimination, consistent with titles IV and VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000c et seq; 2000d et seq.).

(b) ATTESTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An institution of higher education that submits an application for Federal funding under title I or II of this division, or an amendment made by title I or II of this division, shall provide to the Director, as part of such application—

(A) an intra-institutional attestation that the institution is in compliance with the requirements under subsection (a); and

(B) information on the actions taken by the institution to ensure such compliance.

(2) ANNUAL SUBMISSION.—An institution shall not be required to submit an attestation under paragraph (1) more than once per year.

(c) DIRECTOR REPORT.—The Director shall annually transmit to Congress and make public on the website of the Foundation the attestations submitted under subsection (b).

(d) OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this division, and every 2 years thereafter, the Office of Inspector General of the Foundation shall submit a report to Congress that contains a review of the efforts of the Foundation to ensure that all recipients of an award from the Foundation are aware of and in compliance with all Federal requirements for such an award, including the requirements under subsection (a).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

REMEMBERING JOHN WARNER

MR. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise to mourn the passing of a statesman, a patriot, a mentor, a friend, and someone who loved this institution as much as anybody I know. It was the passing late last night of Senator John Warner.

I am joined here by my friend of 39 years—now maybe 40—TIM Kaine, and we are going to go back and forth a little bit as we talk about someone who played an enormously important role in both of our lives, both, I can say, on a personal basis and on a political basis, and we will get some of the basic facts out.

John Warner was 94 years old when he passed. He was born in Washington, DC, into a family from Amherst, VA. He joined the U.S. Navy at the age of 18 in the waning days of World War II. He served from 1945 to 1946. He left the military and then rejoined the Marines in 1950, when the Korean war started.

After he left the military, he worked for the U.S. attorney, worked in pri-

vate practice, and then got involved in Republican politics in Virginia at that point.

I think Senator Kaine will probably speak to this. Being involved in Republican politics in the late fifties and early sixties was the progressive party in Virginia.

He ended up serving President Nixon as Secretary of the Navy, and he was the head of the Bicentennial. Then, in 1978, in a campaign that TIM will probably comment on, he got elected to the U.S. Senate, where he then served for five terms—30 years.

John Warner was a remarkable guy. He was someone—and I say this, again, respectfully—who looked the part, who sounded the part. He could say things that, if they came out of my mouth or even somebody's as eloquent as Senator Kaine, they might sound a little over the top. Coming out of John Warner, they always sounded senatorial, thoughtful, and pretty darned cool.

How I got to know John was in really kind of an unusual way. I was a little bit active in Democratic politics in the late eighties, early nineties. Then I had the audacity in 1996 to actually run against John Warner. By the way, you know, John Warner v. MARK WARNER managed to confuse the hell out of Virginians. The takeaway from that campaign—and TIM has had to hear this story many times, and John always used to tell the story as well—is that we had a bumper sticker from the campaign that simply read—and it was our one good idea—“Mark, not John.” It is the honest-to-goodness truth.

I was down in Danville one day, which is near the North Carolina border, and got in the car, and somebody saw the bumper sticker as I was trying to shake hands, for I was not that well-known. He looked at me, and he said: Excuse me. Is that a biblical reference?

There was no divine intervention. The right Warner won that race, and John Warner got reelected.

The thing that I didn't understand then but that I understand better now is, after you run against somebody, even in a respectful campaign, you bear some scars, some bruises, whatever. You know, I got really close to John Warner in terms of that race. I almost beat him.

Afterward, I was thinking about continuing and maybe trying one more time, and I thought about running for Governor. John Warner was willing to become my friend. I got elected Governor. He was a Republican, and I am a Democrat, and anything I tried to do as Governor that was hard, like a transportation referendum up here, John Warner was right there by my side, saying: We are going to do what is right for Virginia.

We had a battle in which our budget was way out of whack, and I had a 2-to-1 Republican legislature. I can still remember sneaking him into the State capitol so the press corps wouldn't see him, and he got up on the third floor where the press room was. In a Zeus-

like moment, he said: Politics be damned. We are going to do what is right for Virginia.

The truth was, we ended up fixing that challenge, and Virginia got named the best managed State and the best State for business, and we made record investments in education. I am not sure we would have gotten there if John Warner had not been willing to use his own personal political capital, but this was at a time when everybody was signing those crazy no-new-tax pledges, and John Warner said: Politics be damned. Let's do what is right for Virginia.

TIM will talk, probably, a little bit about this. I mean, his role as chair of the Armed Services Committee was legendary, and there is not a sailor, soldier, marine, or airman anywhere in Virginia—for that matter, anywhere in the country—who doesn't owe a debt of gratitude to John Warner.

I live in Alexandria, close to the river. I look out my window each day and see the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, which, for those of us who live in this region, was a big bottleneck way in decay. How John Warner got \$1.2 billion for that bridge when it was way down the list in terms of getting refurbished was maybe a story that can't be told on the Senate floor.

As John got older, I always said—you know, as I had tried my one time against him—if you want to stay in this seat, I think you can stay as long as you want. In 2008, he decided he would go out at the top of his game. I would go see him, and I know Senator Kaine would, as well, to always ask for his advice and counsel.

I have two more quick stories, and then I will yield to my friend Senator Kaine, and we can go back and forth a little bit.

In 2014, I was so extraordinarily honored when John Warner—Republican senior Senator John Warner—endorsed MARK WARNER for the U.S. Senate. That kind of thing doesn't happen in politics too much these days. I can remember, up and down through the Shenandoah Valley, there was one trip on which Senator Kaine and I were campaigning with John. He was, you know, at that point already in kind of his eighties, with a walking stick. Let me assure you, we had both been former Governors and both had kind of thought we knew our stuff, but whenever John Warner was in the room, we were the junior guys and followed his lead.

As a matter of fact, in this last campaign, where he endorsed me again, there was one fundraiser we went to. He introduced me. I did my little talk. Then he kind of took his walking stick and kind of whacked me on the shins and said, “Sit down, Mark. I've got some more to say,” and got up and spent 30-plus minutes telling old stories of how the Senate used to work. I have never been at a fundraiser where people got more of their money's worth than that night.

John was also very, very disturbed and concerned about where our country was headed, the lack of respect for the rule of law, what was happening to his beloved Republican Party. But he always kept that burning sense of optimism.

I saw him 4 or 5 weeks ago, pretty frail, but he still, oftentimes with a pocket square and looking like he had just stepped out of a *Hunt Country* magazine, but he was asking about how we could get the Senate back on track and how we could always continue to put our country first.

I want to say a couple of other things, but let me yield at this point to my dear friend Senator Kaine.

We in Virginia were blessed, and our country was blessed, to have him, and I am going to miss him horribly. But I do know this much: When I am wrestling with an issue, I often will think: What would John Warner do? And if I follow that mantra, chances are I am doing the right thing for Virginia and the right thing for our country.

I will miss him greatly, and I would be happy to yield to my friend and colleague, the other Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Kaine. Well, thank you.

Mr. President, I want to thank my best friend in politics, Senator Mark Warner. And I just realized something. John Warner defeated in an election my best friend in politics, and John Warner also defeated in an election my political hero, my father-in-law, Linwood Holton, who was Governor of Virginia from 1970 to 1974.

So I want to talk a little bit about John's effect on me personally and then also his great partnership when I was mayor of Richmond and Governor and into the Senate, and then I will hand it back to our senior Senator for his comments.

When John Warner came out of the Pacific at the end of World War II, he went back to complete his studies at Washington and Lee. He was a surface ship guy in the Pacific Navy and went back to Washington and Lee in Lexington. My father-in-law, Linwood Holton, was a submariner in the Pacific during World War II and also came back to complete his studies at Washington and Lee. John Warner and Linwood Holton, my father-in-law, met in 1946 at W&L, and they were part of the same fraternity, and John Warner used to always say that my father-in-law broke a paddle across his backside in a fraternity hazing ritual.

But those friends began a friendship that went to 75 years—75 years of friendship. My father-in-law is still alive. He will be 98 in September, and it was an amazing friendship. They worked on projects together.

As Senator Warner mentioned, they had to build the Republican Party in Virginia. We were a one-party State, dominated by the Byrd machine Dixiecrats, and they had to build the Republican Party with just a handful of others.

My father-in-law became the first Republican-elected Governor of Virginia, elected in 1969, at the time that John was Secretary of the Navy.

One day, a Navy ship, moored on the Elizabeth River, broke free and ran into and destroyed a bridge.

And my father-in-law called: Mr. Secretary.

Yes, Governor.

One of your ships has broken one of my bridges.

They had so much fun together as friends.

In 1978, they ran against each other to be in this body—a four-way Republican nominating convention. Neither of them won. Dick Obenshain won that convention. John Warner was second, my father-in-law was third, and someone else was fourth.

Dick Obenshain was killed in a plane crash, and it was unclear how it would sort out and who would be the nominee. My father-in-law threw his support behind John Warner. John Warner got the nomination. John Warner ran and then became the longest serving Senator in Virginia history, with 30 years.

When I married Anne in 1984, I was adopted into the John Warner friendship society because of being part of the Holton family. We were friends, and I enjoyed him. I admired him, and I saw his work here.

I came into public life as a city councilman and mayor in Richmond, and John Warner: I have to produce for the mayor of my capital city.

I was a young whippersnapper. I was mayor when I was—I think I was—39, and by now John Warner was in his mid-seventies, but he would produce for the capital city.

And then, as Mark knows, because he had the same relationship when he was Governor—I was Governor, and I was about 45 or 46, and by now John Warner was nearly 80—John Warner had an old-fashioned sense: You do what the Governor says. There are two Senators, but there is only one Governor.

I treated him like he was the senior partner, but he kind of treated you, when you were Governor, as, sort of, “Well, we have to produce for the Governor.”

We were working on the Metro Silver Line project, the rail to Dulles, and the project during the George W. Bush administration was about to be unplugged from life support, after decades of work, and John Warner helped us get in and save that project.

A tremendous friend, a tremendous supporter, but I will say this and then hand maybe to Senator Reed, who might want to say a word, and then back to Senator Warner, because I think Senator Warner might want to be our closer here.

I got to know a new side of John Warner when I came to the Senate. I mean, I felt like we were like best friends and family friends, and he helped me when I was mayor and Governor. I came to the Senate in 2013, and he had been

gone for 4 years. But I started to meet people whom I didn't know—John McCain and Carl Levin and Jack Reed and so many others whom I did not know before I was here—and then I really learned about John Warner.

I learned about his service as the chair and ranking of the Armed Services Committee. I learned about the fact that he was always in the middle of whatever gang was trying to do something good. I learned about his love for this institution. I learned about his love for his fellow Senators.

I was on a ticket with one of those fellow Senators, Senator Hillary Clinton, and stood with John Warner when he came out to endorse us, and he talked with such depth about working together with Senator Clinton on the Armed Services Committee.

I asked John Warner to come to lunch with me one day in the Senate Dining Room, and it was like I had brought the Pope in. I mean, we sat down and everyone—all the staff, everybody working in the Senate Dining Room, all the Senators and their families—were coming over to talk to John Warner because they loved him so much. And one of the reasons they loved him is they knew how much he loved the institution.

There is so much more I could say, but I just want to tell one more thing. John and I, at some point during my first term, were talking about the Senate, and we were both regretting that the Senate of today was not the Senate that John Warner served in—that the relationship-based Senate was turning into a more partisan Senate. And we were just being candid about that.

But when we finished, John said to me: Old friend—old friend is what he would call you—old friend, that is the way it is. But it is not in the water supply, and it is not sick building syndrome. It is just in the character and priorities of the people who walk in the doors every day. So if you don't like the way it is right now, guess what. You will walk in the Capitol tomorrow, and it can be different tomorrow if you try to make it better.

That was just John's attitude about this country and about this institution, and it leaves a big hole in my life. I am just grappling with the big hole in my life now not to have John Warner to go to and seek his advice.

With that, I yield to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. Reed. Thank you very much, Senator Kaine and Senator Warner.

I am here today to pay tribute to an extraordinary gentleman, a great Senator, a decent and honorable individual, the paragon of what we would all like to be—John Warner.

John was someone who appreciated everyone, respected everyone, and treated people with kindness. He has monumental achievements, but at the end of his days, I think people remember him most for the kindness and the personal help that he gave naturally

because he was an extraordinary gentleman.

He also was a patriot, not just in words, not wearing a lapel pin or doing something like that. He joined the Navy at 18 years old at the end of World War II because he wanted to defend and serve the Nation. He didn't get overseas, but in 1950, with the Korean war, he decided to drop everything he was doing and join the U.S. Marine Corps, and he served with distinction and left the service as a captain.

So he knew what it was like to be a sailor, a marine, a soldier, an airman, and he never forgot that, and that molded his service to this country. It was about service. It was about sacrifice, and it was about protecting the other fellow and other men, and that was John Warner.

He was bipartisan because, again, his focus was the country. It wasn't party. It was principle and what is best for the country, and I think that dedication stemmed from the fact that he knew that all across the world, all through his tenure in the Senate and his public life, there were thousands of young Americans defending us, and he wanted to make sure they were well prepared and well protected.

And as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, he did that. He did it in an extraordinarily bipartisan way. He set a tone and a tempo for the committee that still is with us today, that is imbued in what we all try to do.

Now, he was someone who had a sparkle in his eye. He always had a sense of humor, a sense of—I won't say mischief, but probably close to mischief. And I remember a specific codel he organized. This was his major codel going into Iraq in 2003, and, of course, it was bipartisan: Senator Levin, Senator CORNYN, myself, and others. We were in there because John had to see firsthand what the troops were experiencing, what he could do to help them, what we needed to know about the situation. Again, public service—even if it is inconvenient—is something that he did constantly.

But also he had, as I said, this sense of mischief and a twinkle in his eye. Now, as we flew out of Iraq, we had to find a place to spend overnight so the crew could rest. And John, being a very sophisticated gentleman, a former Secretary of the Navy, knew that there was a nice place to spend a few hours.

So we landed in Souda Bay, and John arranged that we would get on a bus, drive up to this beautiful restaurant overlooking the Aegean, and have a nice night of Greek food and fellowship, bipartisan fellowship. You could tell he was enjoying himself because other people were enjoying themselves.

We will miss him, and I just hope and pray that his example of thoughtful, principled bipartisanship is recognized and honored today, as it was when he was here with us.

With that, I would yield to my colleague.

Mr. WARNER. Thank you, Senator REED. I see Senator THUNE is here. I will be very brief.

You mentioned, Senator REED, about the occasional twinkle in his eye. I am not sure, again, here is the right time or place to tell the stories, but that twinkle really lit up when he would talk about some of his sailing trips with Senator Ted Kennedy and Senator Chris Dodd, usually also involving stopping at select locations, at selected moments in time.

Mr. REED. Many of them in Rhode Island.

Mr. WARNER. And many of them in Rhode Island.

There are two other comments I want to make. One was, again—both of our political parties sometimes go a little bit awry. But one of the things that John Warner did—he didn't need to do this. He was a sitting Senator, well respected, senior. There was a fellow in Virginia who was getting into politics who had kind of a checkered history. Sometimes, he was not necessarily always willing to tell the truth. His name was Oliver North. John Warner did not think that Mr. North had the personal characteristics that ought to be in a Senator of Virginia, and at great political risk to himself, he was willing to make that known. He didn't leave the party—his party—but said that, you know, the party, his Republican Party, had to stand for principles, truth, and respect for the rule of law. Again, it is an example of the John Warner that was so special.

More recently, as Senator Kaine knows, we, in Virginia, have a very checkered history with race. And in the aftermath of *Brown v. Board of Education*, there were a number of school divisions that literally shut down rather than letting White children go to school with Black children. And in Prince Edward County, in a little town called Farmville, which was—a group of Black students had literally done a walkout, in their case, on the part of *Brown v. Board of Education* case. For a couple of years, Black students had no place to go because they took the public money and put it into private academies, and there were no public schools, a great blot on the history of Virginia, leaving these young people—now not so young—when this issue came up about 2002 or 2003, with a big hole in their education.

So we thought we could maybe end up providing these individuals an education, give them a couple of years of community college education. It was a fairly audacious idea. The local editor of the newspaper there came up with this. And, at first, the legislature, you know, didn't want to do this. They didn't want to take this on.

So John Warner got on the phone and called one of his friends, John Kluge, a very successful business guy, and said: Would you put up the money? It is only a couple of million dollars. And John and I worked out something, where we said: Let's have Kluge put up a million,

and we will go back to the legislature and shame them into doing the other million.

And we did that. It was one of the most moving days in my life to see these individuals who had been cheated out of their education receive the ability to get an education. And John Warner never wanted an ounce of credit and, I don't think, even to this day, that story has been told too many times.

At the close of this, which is—I know I am not supposed to do this, but I will do this briefly. John Warner appropriately got recognized for his service, and there is a submarine named after him. And I remember going to the commissioning. He and his wife Jeanne, they were so proud of the young men and women who were serving on that boat and then carried on the kind of sense of patriotism and public service that he exemplified.

As we have both said, we are going to miss him a lot, but I hope we will take that sense of his heart and courage and commitment and maybe rededicate ourselves to trying to follow that kind of example.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, before I give my remarks, I want to echo what has been said on the floor here by our two colleagues, the two Senators from the Commonwealth of Virginia, about Senator John Warner.

I would just say, too, that when I first got to the Senate, my first 6 years in the Senate, I was a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. When I got here, Senator Warner was the chairman of that committee. And I had known him a little bit from a distance because I had worked as a staffer out here back in the 1980s, but I got the chance to know him in a very personal way as the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

And I have to just, again, associate myself with many of the comments that have already been made about him. He truly was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word—somebody who represents everything, I think, that is good about public life in politics and legislating and making public policy and cared profoundly and deeply for our men and women in uniform.

As the chairman of the committee, that was his No. 1 priority. Of course, as has been mentioned, he was a marine and Secretary of the Navy and had just a deep, deep passion to make sure that the men and women who defend this country on a daily basis were respected and had the resources, the equipment, the training, and everything they needed to succeed in their jobs.

So he truly was a—he couldn't have been a kinder person to me. As a rookie out here, I remember I was standing over there offering an amendment to the Defense authorization bill. I think it was my first, probably, amendment

on the floor, and it was something that he, as the chairman, opposed. And he, I think, probably could have eviscerated me if he had wanted to, but he had that, as has been mentioned—he had that demeanor and disposition, somebody described it as a twinkle in his eye. He truly had that. And he really was out of central casting. If anybody wanted to cast somebody, he certainly could have had a career in Hollywood because he looked the part. But it was more than just looking the part. He lived it. He was truly not only a gentleman but a great Senator for the Commonwealth of Virginia and a great patriot to this country, who got up every day and thought of ways that he could make our country stronger and better.

So my thoughts and prayers are with his wife Jeanne and all of his family today.

AGRICULTURE

Mr. President, the last several years have been difficult ones for cattle producers in my home State of South Dakota and around the country. A 2019 fire, and later COVID, caused reductions in meatpacking capacity, which left cattle producers with cattle to sell and no place to sell them.

And even now, with our country well on its way to full reopening, meatpackers are still not back at full capacity—at least in part, it seems, because of the enhanced unemployment benefits the Biden administration is providing are not encouraging workers to come back to work.

Throughout these challenges, ranchers have struggled, but meatpackers—meatpackers have seen continued substantial profit margins. While certainly market forces can see the price for cattle fluctuate, the gap between meatpacker profits and rancher profits raises some questions, most especially because more than 80 percent of the meatpacking market in this country is concentrated in the hands of just four companies.

That level of concentration creates the opportunity for market manipulation. The gulf between rancher and meatpacker profits and the significant power these companies have over the beef industry has raised concerns that we are looking at something more than just an issue of supply and demand.

That is why I wrote to the Department of Justice at the beginning of the pandemic urging the Department to begin an investigation into the meatpacking industry to make sure that there was no market manipulation going on. The Department of Justice responded by directing the Justice Department's Antitrust Division to initiate an investigation.

Well, that was a year ago, and since then, we have heard nothing. No results from the investigation have been released, and it is not clear whether the investigation is still ongoing.

So, last week, I led several of my Senate and House colleagues, along with South Dakota Representative

DUSTY JOHNSON, in a letter to Attorney General Merrick Garland urging the Department of Justice to continue investigating the beef sector to determine if improper and anticompetitive activity has occurred. It is essential that we hold the highly concentrated meatpacker industry accountable to consumers and producers who depend upon it. I will continue to press the Department of Justice to thoroughly investigate this situation.

Another important thing that we can do to help ranchers start to see better prices for their cattle is to encourage competition in the meatpacking industry. As I said, more than 80 percent of the meatpacking industry in this country is controlled by just four companies. Encouraging more companies to get into this marketplace and encouraging small meatpackers to expand will dilute the power of these four companies and create more competition for ranchers' cattle, which will lead to higher prices for ranchers when they bring their cattle to market.

That is why I introduced the Strengthening Local Processing Act in February with Senator MERKLEY. Our legislation would help strengthen and diversify national meat-processing capacity by providing new resources for smaller, more local meat-processing operations.

Encouraging new meatpackers to enter the market and smaller meatpackers to expand their operations will provide livestock producers with more marketing options and thus increase competition for their cattle. Plus, spreading out and expanding our Nation's meat-processing capacity over more plants will make our Nation's meat supply less vulnerable to interruption in situations like the coronavirus pandemic or natural disaster.

During the pandemic, outbreaks of COVID at meatpacking plants seriously compromised supply, as empty grocery store meat sections attested. Had meatpacking capacity been less concentrated, it is likely that we would not have seen such significant shortages.

Last month, I requested that the Senate Agriculture Committee hold a hearing to consider the challenges facing the livestock industry, as well as the bills that have been introduced this year to try to improve the situation. I recognize that there are contrasting views among cattle producers on the best path forward to improve the cattle market, but I am hopeful that a hearing would help lead to the passage of legislation that would improve the outlook for cattle producers.

I also recently introduced, along with Senator TESTER, an amendment to the legislation the Senate is considering today that would require the U.S. Trade Representative and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to review the 2015 World Trade Organization ruling that led to the repeal of mandatory country-of-origin labeling, or COOL,

and identify how it affected U.S. consumers, producers, and the supply chain.

If the review finds negative impacts, the amendment would require the administration to submit to Congress legislative or administrative actions to address the impacts. I am a longtime supporter of country-of-origin labeling, and I have been raising the importance of this issue with the new Biden administration.

I will continue working on a path forward for country-of-origin labeling. There is strong demand for U.S. born and raised beef, and consumers want to know where their food is coming from. The least we can do for our ranchers and the consumers who depend on their products is to provide them with the benefit and certainty of seeing "Made in the USA" labels on grocery store shelves in South Dakota and around the country.

I think I speak for a lot of Americans when I say there are few things I enjoy more than a mouthwatering burger or a really good steak. And there are a lot of men and women out there in South Dakota and across the country doing the demanding work of raising cattle so that the rest of us can enjoy our burgers and steaks and roasts.

I am very proud to represent South Dakota ranchers here in the Senate, and I will continue to make it a priority to support cattle producers and make sure that they have fair and transparent markets for the commodities that they produce.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, first of all, I compliment Senator THUNE with his remarks and agree with everything that he said and particularly to emphasize his call for a hearing before the Senate Agriculture Committee, something we have been trying to get done for a long period of time, and I hope that will soon happen.

REMEMBERING JOHN WARNER

Mr. President, secondly, I would like to follow up on the comments that the two Senators for Virginia made about Senator Warner.

Senator Warner came to the Senate 2 years before I did, and I remember him almost constantly talking about the No. 1 responsibility of the Federal Government: our national security and protecting the American people. And he was always, whether he was Secretary of the Navy or whether he was a Senator from Virginia—he was always speaking strongly about keeping and making sure that our military was strong to meet its constitutional responsibilities.

I also remember that he was a person that quite frequently would speak up in Republican caucuses when he had a disagreement with the leadership of the day or the position of the caucus for the day or maybe he would even be in the minority of the caucus speaking on something that he felt strongly about.

And I also remember his speaking in terms of—after Reagan Airport was shut down because of 9/11 and the consequences that brought to the economy of Northern Virginia, how we worked so hard to get that airport opened up again.

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE CRIMES

Mr. President, the third and last reason for coming to the U.S. Senate floor at this time to speak is to, like all of my colleagues would do, condemn the troubling increase in hate crimes, whether it is on any minority group, but today I come to the floor because of the recent attacks on Jewish Americans.

Anti-Semitism has been called the oldest hatred. Throughout the history of the Jewish people, they have been subjected to cruelty, discrimination, and violence. Even in modern times, even here in America, Jews are still not safe from this hatred, and that is a profoundly bad and sad situation. No Jewish American should ever experience bigotry based on their religion, nor should they be subjected to threats, harassment, or injury because there is a Jewish State of Israel.

We can express disagreements about foreign policy and about conflict in the Middle East, but we should never allow those disagreements to become dehumanizing and abusive. Yet, in response to the terrible conflict in Gaza recently, Jewish Americans have been attacked in recent weeks.

The Anti-Defamation League has said that the reporting of anti-Semitic incidents has gone up 63 percent since the start of the war between Israel and Hamas.

In New York, two Jewish teenagers were surrounded by an angry mob just this last Saturday. The boys were told that they had to chant “free Palestine” or chant “kill all Jews” before they were beaten and choked.

On Thursday, a man wearing a yarmulke was beaten by a gang of men who chanted words like “Hamas is going to kill all of you.”

In Los Angeles, anti-Israel protesters attacked Jewish patrons at a restaurant. The attackers reportedly said “death to Jews” and “free Palestine.”

An orthodox Jewish man was chased by cars flying Palestinian flags in another incident in Los Angeles.

I hope that we all condemn this horrible wave of violence against Jewish Americans, but Members of Congress can do more to take down the temperature. We should never vilify Israel or Israelis. This only fosters other hateful attacks, encouraging others to do dehumanizing things. We can talk about geopolitical problems without demonizing a people. That is pretty common sense.

I remember how far anti-Semitic violence can go. In October of 2018, Robert Bowers attacked the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, PA, killing 11. He did so after complaining that our first President with Jewish members in the first family—President Trump, that

is—was surrounded by a Jewish “infestation.” Those were his words. It was the deadliest attack on the Jewish community in U.S. history.

While battling the recent spike in Asian-American and Pacific Islander hate crimes, we need to remember to combat all hate crimes. I look forward to opportunities in hearings or in legislation to see if we are doing everything that we can to protect our Jewish brethren and all Americans.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that both Senator SULLIVAN and I be allowed to complete our remarks—me for up to 12 minutes and Senator SULLIVAN for up to 5 minutes—before the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about the ongoing crisis at our southern border.

Over the past few weeks, the Biden border crisis has been overshadowed by several other crises facing our country under this administration. Inflation has surged. The price of gasoline across Wyoming and likely in the home State of the Presiding Officer as well is now over \$3 a gallon. Democrats have been on another spending spree. It is a trillion-dollar spending spree. Hiring has plummeted across the country. Terrorists have attacked our closest ally. The response from the Biden administration actually on that attack has been to treat both our closest ally Israel and the attackers of Hamas as equals. I could go on and on.

The most serious challenges facing our Nation have escalated ever since President Biden has taken office, but you can't forget the border crisis that we have now under President Biden. Over the last several months, basically since President Biden took office on January 20 and he changed our border policies, the crisis has only gotten worse.

President Biden flipped on a big green light and said: Come to America. That is the message that people heard all across the world. He sent a clear message that the border is open.

On his first day in office, President Biden shut down construction of the southern border wall. He stopped all deportations for 100 days. He brought back a program basically known as catch-and-release. Now those policy changes have led to a dramatic increase in illegal immigration.

In March, our border agents caught 170,000 immigrants crossing our southern border illegally. In April, they caught even more: 178,000 illegal immigrants in just 30 days. The numbers have gone up and up. I heard a report yesterday that we are now at half a million people coming in illegally ever since President Biden has taken office. Half a million—that is the population

of the entire State of Wyoming coming into the country illegally since January 20. This year we are on a pace for illegal immigration to hit a 20-year high.

Our border agents are overwhelmed. Two-thirds of the Border Patrol are too busy to actually be out there enforcing the law. They are too busy either taking care of kids, unaccompanied minors, or adults who have come across with families and have done so illegally. So only about one-third are out there trying to stop the bad guys who are coming into this country—human traffickers, drug traffickers—some even, we know, on the terrorist watch list.

In fact, they are so overwhelmed that they are doing something now they have never done before: They are releasing illegal immigrants directly into the country without even giving them court dates. Instead, they are telling them to report to ICE facilities, oh, sometime in the next couple of months. This is unprecedented. This is worse than catch-and-release. This is an absolute, total surrender by the Biden administration to people coming into the country illegally.

This is in addition to the tens of thousands of immigrants who simply escape. Border Patrol calls them getaways. They got away. They got into the country without being stopped. We saw these folks doing this when a number of us went to the border a month or so ago, chanting across the Rio Grande River: “You cannot stop us now.”

The top Republican on the Homeland Security Committee, Senator PORTMAN, revealed last week that there were 40,000 of these “got-aways” just last month. Well, how many of them were drug smugglers? How many of them are human traffickers? How many are on the terrorist watch list? We will never know. Over the same month, deportation hit a record low.

The crisis might have disappeared from the headlines, but it hasn't gone away. And the people living near the border are being impacted dramatically. It is only getting worse.

Fifty thousand unaccompanied children have crossed the border since Joe Biden became President. Unprecedented. At a time of a global pandemic, these children are not social distancing, let me tell you. That is what we saw when we saw them crammed in like sardines into the Donna facility at the southern tip of Texas.

The media reports that the Department of Health and Human Services has left some kids on buses overnight. This is a humanitarian crisis: nowhere for them to sleep, nowhere to bathe. One teenager named Joel said he was left on a bus for 3 days. That is how President Biden and his administration are handling the situation.

I know Democrats love to lecture Republicans about humane immigration policy. This is not humane. This is not humane.

The White House is now boasting that they are transferring the kids out of Border Patrol facilities. Nothing to brag about there. That is what the law mandates. They are just sending them from one overcrowded government facility to another overcrowded government facility. It seems like they are playing a shell game with these kids so they can play with the numbers.

But the problem hasn't been solved; no, sir, it has not. Thousands and thousands of children keep showing up, and the crisis keeps getting worse. The Biden White House has told the world: Anyone under 18 can cross our border; we will let them in. And they are coming in record numbers. So it is not a surprise that tens of thousands of families are taking President Biden up on the offer. Not just families—criminals are taking advantage of these children. Criminals know that Border Patrol is overwhelmed. Criminals know, if they use kids to distract our agents, they will be able to make an end run via got-away, get-around, and bring drugs into the country.

Border Patrol has come to the Congress and has told the Appropriations Committee in the House that they are seizing four times as much fentanyl this year as they seized last year. They are not sure how much they are missing, but we do know that this is a drug that killed more than 30,000 Americans in 2019.

Border Patrol has already seized more fentanyl over the last 7 months than they did over the previous year. They have seized enough fentanyl at the border—people trying to move it into the country illegally—the volume that has been seized at the border is enough to kill more than a million people. That is just the drugs that we know about. Imagine the drugs we don't know about.

Well, how are Democrats going to deal with this border crisis? Many are ignoring it. Neither the President nor the Vice President has been to the border since taking office 4 months ago—neither one of them. Many Democrats are trying to distract people from the issue. So why are the President and Vice President not going? Because they know, if they go, TV cameras will go with them, and it will attract more attention to the crisis—the humanitarian crisis, the national security crisis—that they have created.

Now some Democrats are actually proposing that we make the crisis worse. Last week, the Senate had an opportunity to finish the border wall. Remember, the border wall has already been paid for. Only one Democrat voted to complete the wall. Every other Democrat voted to block it. They voted against finishing the wall even though we have already paid for it.

I have been there. I have seen areas of the wall. The materials are there lying on the ground, just needing to be lifted up and connected to other portions of the wall, and that construction stopped the day President Biden took the oath of office.

The Border Patrol officers say it would make a huge difference in their lives, in their jobs of protecting our Nation, if they could just put up and place that final spot of the wall.

Some Democrats are actually encouraging even more illegal immigration. Democrats in Washington just sent \$26 billion in taxpayer money to the Governor of California. Now, what does he want to do with the \$26 billion that was sent to the Governor of California? He wants to give some of that money to illegal immigrants.

Eight Senate Democrats have introduced a bill to give free healthcare to children who are here illegally. They introduced a bill this month, knowing full well about the child migration crisis at our border. This bill would only make the crisis worse. The Democrat promises of government benefits are a magnet to illegal immigrants.

Democrats talk a lot about compassion. This is not compassion. The compassionate thing to do is to stop the crisis. We know how to do that. We know what works. Democrats don't like to admit it, but President Trump was historically successful in controlling our border.

Democrats say that the system was dismantled. This is the exact opposite of the truth. Democrats are dismantling it today. Democrats need to stop giving our taxpayer dollars to illegal immigrants. Democrats need to turn off this magnet that is drawing 50,000 children to risk their lives and take a very dangerous journey, many paying those to traffic them, to bring them up to the border and carry them across.

We need to go back to the policies that make our borders secure: Enforce the law, close the loopholes that encourage our illegal immigration, finish the wall that we paid for, bring back the Remain in Mexico policy.

This crisis might be overshadowed by the other crises that are hitting us now in this Nation, ones for which Joe Biden is responsible; yet the crisis at our Southern border will not go away until we take action.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1911

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, for decades, even centuries, America's universities have been the envy of the world and one of America's biggest comparative advantages. At their best, they are hubs for innovative thinking, places where free exchange of ideas are not only encouraged but expected on campus. They have been the backbones of innovations that have changed countless lives in America and, really, across the world for the better.

Now, of course, freedom of speech is enshrined in the First Amendment of our Constitution. The birth of our Nation was the result of our Founding Fathers escaping tyranny and pursuit of freedom of thought and expression.

And since the inception of our country, we have prevailed over every country an empire that we have competed with, in part, because of America's commitment to the free exchange of ideas, and our universities have traditionally amplified this longstanding American ideal and comparative advantage.

But, unfortunately, this is changing. Today, it is becoming increasingly clear that many of our universities too often stamp out the exchange of ideas for certain politically correct narratives. This is having a chilling effect on our students, on campus, and most importantly, their ability to express themselves.

Let me present some disturbing findings. A recent Gallup survey of 3,000 undergraduate students found that 81 percent of students widely support a campus environment where they are exposed to all types of speech, even speech they find offensive—81 percent. However, that same survey found that only 59 percent of college students believe that free speech rights are secure, and that is down from 73 percent just 4 years ago.

That same survey also found that 63 percent of university students in America agree that the climate on their campus deters students from expressing themselves openly, almost two-thirds of American students. That is remarkable. It is dangerous, not just for university life but for American life, and I believe it is unacceptable. Fortunately, we can do something about it with the simple amendment that I have offered today.

This bill that we are debating right now, the Endless Frontier Act, will be sending billions, tens of billions, of dollars—taxpayer dollars—to America's universities. My amendment says, in return for these billions of dollars when applying for National Science Foundation funds, universities will be required to attest that they are protecting free speech, religious liberty, and prohibiting discrimination on campus and explain what steps they are taking to ensure compliance. That is it, a letter to the NSF once a year for billions in Federal research dollars.

Now, already, we are hearing that some universities oppose my amendment, calling it "burdensome." Well, here it is. It is 2 pages. It is simple. It is easy. This university opposition actually illustrates the problem that, in exchange for billions of dollars in Federal research money, America's universities can't be bothered to demonstrate to Congress and the American people that they are committed to the principles of the First Amendment which, by the way, have made our country and our universities so exceptional.

Censorship, oppression, and one-sided thoughts are characteristics of Communist China, not America, and certainly should not be the characteristics of America's great universities—to the contrary.

One of the most important ways to compete with and win against Communist China is to ensure that America—and, yes, our universities—remain what they have traditionally been: laboratories of free expression, free thought, creativity, innovation, and ingenuity.

My simple amendment will help make sure this happens, and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote yes to support this amendment, an America of free liberty, free thinking, and innovation.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote on Sullivan amendment No. 1911.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today in opposition to amendment No. 1911. It is an amendment that claims to be about protecting free speech but that could actually have a very chilling effect on speech at our institutions of higher education.

I share the goal of fostering campus environments that protect free speech and the free exchange of ideas, but I have multiple concerns with the way this amendment goes about advancing those goals. It is not the role of the National Science Foundation or the inspector general of the National Science Foundation to police speech on campuses.

Deciding what is appropriate regulation of speech should not be left to agencies that are not experts in constitutional analysis or in issues related to First Amendment protections at our institutions of higher education.

I believe it would be a mistake to use today's amendment to make substantial change without the opportunity for input from students, educators, and stakeholders. I have heard from many institutions of higher education, as well as civil rights groups, who strongly share my concerns.

I urge my colleagues to vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, with all due respect to my colleague from Washington, when the universities say they can't do this because it is too burdensome, again, to me that actually demonstrates the very problem my simple amendment is trying to resolve.

All it is saying is in exchange for the tens of billions of dollars that Amer-

ica's universities will be getting as part of the Endless Frontier Act, they have to do one simple thing: once a year, send a letter to the National Science Foundation saying—and this is in the amendment right here—they have committed to protecting free speech, viewpoint diversity, the free exchange of ideas, academic freedom, and the protection of religious liberty, and prohibiting against discrimination.

That is it, Mr. President. It is very simple. This is what universities should be doing. It is a letter, once a year, that is very simple in exchange for billions and billions of Federal research dollars. I certainly hope all of my colleagues will support this amendment—simple, needed.

Again, this is how we outcompete communist China, which is all about what the Endless Frontier Act is focused on.

I encourage my colleagues to vote yes.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1911

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 207 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeben	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	
Graham	Portman	

NAYS—51

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Blunt	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

The amendment (No. 1911) was rejected.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:03 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled

when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. ROSEN).

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT— Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, I rise today kind of expressing the frustration of many of my constituents. During the COVID-19 pandemic, we have had Federal Agencies and employees not working at all—not from home, not in the office, period. Have not had a lick of work for over 14 months.

In April, the Senate Finance Committee had a hearing entitled “The Social Security Administration During COVID: How the Pandemic Hampered Access to Benefits and Strategies for Improving Service Delivery.”

Now, following the hearing and in response to my concerns that seniors in my State with issues getting their Social Security benefits are not being sufficiently served due to field and local offices being closed, my office got a letter from Commissioner Andrew Saul. The letter states:

I urge you to encourage the unions to continue engaging in meaningful dialogue with management that includes a focus on the very best service to the public.

That is a nice way of saying: We need help getting the unions to the table so we can get Federal employees back to work.

Now, we are talking about mandatory services, reopening Social Security offices for in-person visits in a postvaccine world to assist elderly Americans—my grandparents, your grandparents—having issues with their benefits. This isn't happening because government employees are not showing up.

It brings to mind an old quote from an old Governor in Louisiana, Earl Long. They asked Governor Long: How many people do you have working at the capitol? And he looks off into space, and he goes: Working? About two.

Now, in this case, that is the way it is going with this. The situation at the Department of Veterans Affairs, in connection with the National Archives and specifically the National Personnel Records Center, is even worse. According to the National Archives, the backlog of veterans' records grew to more than 499,000 requests in April of 2021. They estimate it will take 18 to 24 months to clear once the National Personnel Records Center is staffed at full capacity.

I just want to make this point. We have 499,000 ignored document requests from veterans. The people who have served our country are not being served in their current life.

Despite the widespread availability of vaccines and the recent relaxation of COVID-19 guidelines from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Personnel Records

Center only moved to phase 2 on March 29, 2021. In phase 2, the National Personnel Records Center has 25 percent of staff onsite. There are supposedly 200 employees per shift, 2 shifts a day, 6 days a week, but they are only processing emergency requests—for example, immediate burials, hospitalizations, and for the homeless.

In the Veterans' Affairs Committee, we led a push to enable National Personnel Records Center employees to get vaccines from the VA's allotment in an attempt to increase staffing. In the latest information provided to my staff, only 36 National Personnel Records Center employees took advantage of this availability. This is 36 out of 600.

Now, these aren't just numbers on a poster. There are real consequences. These are people's lives.

My constituent Mr. Albert Duplantis, 69 years old, of Lake Charles, LA—there is Mr. Duplantis when he was in the Navy, and there you see him now. He served our country during Vietnam stationed on the USS Pyro.

He has diabetes mellitus type II, atrial fibrillation, and hypertension—claimed as due to Agent Orange. He needs treatment for his heart condition, but he cannot get the medical records he needs because the National Personnel Records Center is not processing the needed military record during COVID-19, the one that the VA needs to make this happen.

Now, his application for medical treatment for his heart condition—this is a heart condition, by the way—was received by the VA in December 2019. That is 2019. In an early response, the VA provided a possible date of completion of March 23, 2021. Now, from 2019, December, to March 23, 2021, that date has come and gone, but Mr. Duplantis's application is stuck in limbo until the VA receives his military records from the National Personnel Records Center.

Let me repeat. A treatment for heart disease has been held up since 2019 because of the inaction of the National Personnel Records Center. We are over 1 year into the pandemic. We have had access to vaccines, the masks are off, and still records are not being processed. And Federal employees are sitting at home, collecting a paycheck, without working. We are talking since March of last year. We are now in May of this year. They have not shown up for work 1 day, nor have they worked from home, and we have a man who can't get his records for heart disease.

This is unacceptable. With vaccines widely available, there is no excuse for mandatory work not being done. If you are not willing to do your job, you shouldn't have a job. This great American went to war for our freedom, but Federal employees won't go to the office to file his paperwork. There are other veterans besides Mr. Duplantis unable to receive medical treatment and other benefits they are entitled to.

This weekend we will observe Memorial Day, a time where we honor and

mourn the men and women of the U.S. military who died during their service to this great country. This is a reminder of the sacrifice willingly risked—and unfortunately it occurred—and they did this, they signed up for this, without flinching. We should repay our veterans and do more for them just by doing the job that should be done.

The National Personnel Records Center needs to get their house in order. They need to go back to work. Our veterans deserve better. Mr. Duplantis deserves medical treatment.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I rise at this moment to oppose the amendment that is going to be offered by my colleague and friend from Louisiana Senator KENNEDY. This amendment would endanger the lives of thousands, if not millions, of innocent people and prolong this terrible coronavirus pandemic. I am sure that is not the intention of the Senator from Louisiana, but that is what his effort would do. His amendment would gut a critical tool to help stop the spread of the pandemic globally, as well as stem the economic fallout that would hurt us here in America.

The International Monetary Fund has a fund with the ability to release money in what are called Special Drawing Rights, foreign exchange reserve assets that it maintains. This can be exchanged by member nations for hard currency in times of crisis. This is exactly what was done in 2009 amid the global economic crisis and what is being considered now amid the pandemic and related economic downturn.

The amendment, which I am going to offer, has the support of American business, labor, and global health, and poverty groups—for good reason. The Special Drawing Rights are a no cost way for Americans to help poor nations buy the vaccines they need to save lives and to stop the spread of this coronavirus. And it would also help aid in economic recovery.

Isn't that exactly what we should be doing at this moment?

This pandemic doesn't know any boundaries. This virus doesn't pick and choose good nations and bad nations. Our ability to protect the hard-fought gains against the pandemic here in the United States, after all that we have been through, ultimately depends on getting it under control around the world so variants and strains don't attack us anew.

I know what we have been through. If we ignore the reality, the fact is, this pandemic came roaring at us from a city in China that most Americans have never heard of, and now we have to decide whether we are going to take it on directly.

You don't tell the fire department to not help with the fire at your neighbor's house at a time of crisis. Sadly, that is exactly what the Kennedy amendment would do.

And the one part that he is missing that is so critical is to take it or leave it on the Special Drawing Rights. You can't pick and choose the Nations that might or might not receive the benefits to buy vaccines.

We can use other mechanisms and persuasion to achieve that goal, but I am sorry to say that Senator KENNEDY's approach would cut off the Special Drawing Rights for friendly nations as well as those who are not friendly. And that to me is shortsighted.

The way the IMF Special Drawing Rights process works, we cannot dictate which countries will receive the benefits. Because of our majority position at the IMF, we either stop the Special Drawing Rights completely or let them go forward.

So the United States should stand for public health, stand for people to be spared the suffering and death of this coronavirus, and move forward with humanitarian aid that will help the world.

The Treasury Department is working with our allies to halt the ability of any rogue nation that might want to exchange Special Drawing Rights for hard currency and pushing transparency measures for how any Special Drawing Rights are spent.

As such, I am offering a substitute amendment that makes it clear that we want to make certain that nations do not misuse these funds. But unlike the Kennedy amendment, it would move forward and provide resources for countries desperately in need of vaccines to save lives.

I further support the Treasury's efforts to make sure that the SDR allocation is used to help to stem the pandemic.

I urge my colleagues to vote for my substitute amendment and to oppose the amendment being offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote in relation to Durbin amendment No. 2014.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I love Senator DURBIN. I hate his amendment. Here is why. These SDRs are not free money. They are not free money. They are like a cryptocoin. The IMF issues the cryptocoin to all the countries that are members of the IMF, and these countries take that cryptocoin, and guess what they do. They come to the United States of America and say: We want to exchange our cryptocoin for dollars. And guess what. We don't have the dollars because we are dead broke. So we have to borrow the dollars to give to the Chinas and the Venezuelas and all the countries that hate us in exchange for their cryptocurrencies.

Now, that is just a natural fact, and if you check the record, you will find that as to the countries that really need the money to vaccinate their people, about 10 percent of this money is

going to them. The rest is going to all the larger countries, like China, like Venezuela, like the countries in Europe. Virtually no money gets sent to the people who need it. This is an incredibly inefficient way to do it.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, do I have 1 minute?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Right.

Mr. DURBIN. These Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund are the only way the poorest nations on Earth could have the money to buy vaccines to save their people. That is what it boils down to.

But Senator KENNEDY says: Well, some of this money might get into the wrong hands.

I pray that it doesn't. I pray that they administer it properly, and I think they will. But how would you like to have on your conscience the fact that our amendment vote on the Senate floor is the end of the funds for vaccines for some of the poorest countries on Earth? I would not want that on my conscience.

Support my amendment, which makes it clear where the Americans do stand when it comes to this issue.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 2014

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 208 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 2014) was rejected.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1710

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote in relation to Kennedy amendment No. 1710.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, the International Monetary Fund issues special drawing rights. A special drawing right is like a cryptocoin—it is not worth anything. It is only worth something if you exchange it for real money. The Biden administration decided to encourage the IMF to issue all of these cryptocurrencies, and guess what they are all doing? They are bringing the cryptocurrencies to the United States of America and are saying: We want dollars. Give me dollars for the cryptocoin.

Yet we don't have any dollars in our checking account, so we have to borrow the money. There is no free lunch, and you don't get one now.

All my bill would do would be to say that we are not going to issue special drawing rights to perpetrators of genocide or state sponsors of terrorism—in other words, no free money to China, no free money to Syria, and no free money to Iran. It is ludicrous for us to be borrowing money to give dollars to exchange for cryptocurrencies to China or Syria or Iran.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, there is one fundamental flaw in what you have just heard from Senator KENNEDY, and let me read it to you:

The United States retains the right to refuse to purchase special drawing rights from any [country].

It is voluntary—it is up to us to do it—and we don't purchase them from a lot of countries because of that.

Let me tell you further that all we can do is stop the special drawing rights which are providing our currency to countries to buy vaccines. Why do we care whether some country far away had a vaccine? Well, how far away was Wuhan, China?

We have to be in this together to try to put an end to this pandemic crisis. Vote to defeat the Kennedy amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1710

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 209 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Sasse
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Heinrich	Reed	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 49.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1710) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Louisiana.

REMEMBERING CHARLES E. ROEMER III

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I want to just spend a few minutes today saying goodbye to a friend. Louisiana weeps right now. Gov. Charles E. Roemer III passed away last week. He went by "Buddy." He served our State from 1988 to 1992. Before that, he served a number of terms in Congress.

I guess I am biased because Buddy brought me to the dance, if you will. I was sitting in my office in New Orleans practicing law, earning a good living, you know, thinking about happy hour on a Friday afternoon, and Governor Roemer had just been elected and he asked me to come up to Baton Rouge and work as his legal counsel. And I did, and I stayed for 4 years. And I liked government service, and I have been in it, off and on, since then.

Buddy was one of the—Buddy was an extremely—I say "was." I am going to say "is" because he lives with us. But he was one of the most and is one of the most complex, interesting people I have ever met. He was immeasurably talented. He was raised on a cotton farm, but it wasn't really a farm because his parents and his family, they were all so accomplished.

They put together a cotton farm with their own sweat and blood and some free enterprise capital of about 10,000 acres in North Louisiana. It is a big farm in Louisiana. But the kids all worked, including Buddy.

They didn't have a television. Mr. Budgie, his dad, and Ms. Adeline, his

mom, would require the kids, in their free time, to read books. And, boy, it stuck with Buddy. I never saw him without a book. I would ride with him to go to a speech. He would have a book in the car, and he would read it driving over there.

He went to Harvard when he was 16. He would have gone sooner. Harvard offered him a position, but his mom and dad said: You are too young. You have got to stick around.

And he stayed at Harvard for graduate school.

Buddy was—how can I put this?—one of the first real intellectual Governors that we ever had in Louisiana. I am not putting down our other Governors, now—I am not—because all of our Governors have been intelligent, just like in the Presiding Officer's State. You don't rise to that position without being intelligent. But Buddy truly believed in the power of ideas, and he truly believed in the worth of education.

I have used his words often. He used to say: Kennedy, the future in Louisiana is education. It is not the price of oil. It is not the unemployment rate. It is not who the Governor is. It is education.

And he would say that time and again.

During his 4 years—when he became Governor, we had a \$7 billion budget. We had a \$1 billion deficit. That is what he was left with. Roemer balanced the budget. It wasn't easy, but he did. And then he implemented fiscal reforms that dramatically and totally changed our way of budgeting in Louisiana for generations to come, because of Buddy's efforts.

He announced in Louisiana—and this was heresy at the time: I am going to find out which of our teachers can teach, and, by God, I am going to pay them.

And he said: But I am also going to find out which of our teachers can't teach, and I am going to either teach them how or tell them to find a new line of work.

Boy, was that ever revolutionary. And he did it.

He totally rewrote our campaign finance laws. When Buddy became Governor, there was no reporting of campaign money. If you were running for office, somebody could bring you a suitcase full of cash—\$200,000—and it was perfectly legal. You didn't have to report it. And if you got the money on a Thursday, if you decided on a Friday you weren't going to run and you withdrew from the race, you could keep it. You could keep it.

Buddy completely rewrote all of that. Now you have to report every penny in, every penny out. There is a cap on contributions. No cash. And we enforce it. It changed our politics dramatically.

I will tell you one quick story that epitomizes the Buddy I knew.

There was a central piece of his education program. I won't bore you with the details. It had to do with higher

education. It was key to our future, and we really needed to pass it.

I was handling it, lobbying it for the Governor, and we needed one more vote in the senate—one more vote to pass this landmark bill. And this one Senator said: Kennedy, I will vote for it if you will have the Governor give me this project.

So I was all excited. I went back to see the Governor. I said: Governor, I think I got it put together.

It was a road project.

He said: Call him over to our department of transportation and see what they think.

And the folks at the department of transportation said: Yes, we can do it, but if we do it, we will all go to jail.

So I said: Oh, man.

So I go back, and I tell Governor Roemer. I was young, but I was passionate, and I said: Governor, we can't do it.

He said: I agree. We are not going to do that.

I said: But listen. This is so important. This particular Senator lies to us all the time. Let me just lie to him. Let me just go to him and tell him we will do it. We will get his vote, and then I will go back to him later and say we changed our mind.

The end does justify the means. I will never forget it.

Buddy says: No, we are not doing that.

And I argued with him, but he finally just said: Look, Kennedy, I made my decision. We are not doing it that way.

I am going to really miss Buddy. He wasn't a perfect guy. I told him one time—I said: Governor, if I were back in law practice in the private sector and you came to me as a private client, I would represent you, but I would quadruple my hourly rate.

He was so smart, but he could be very opinionated. Tip O'Neill gave Buddy sort of his slogan phrase. Tip O'Neill described then-Congressman Roemer one time. He said: Congressman Roemer—often wrong, never in doubt.

But I am going to really miss Buddy. All he ever wanted to do was change Louisiana, and he did. He wasn't re-elected, but he did.

But Buddy always understood. This was his barometer of success. He used to tell me and say: Kennedy, here is how you know when you are doing a good job: if you are making the right people mad.

He used to say: If nobody is mad at you and if the wrong people like what you are doing, you are not doing your job.

So he did make people mad, and it cost him his reelection. But he changed Louisiana, and Louisiana weeps. And when I count my blessings, I count Buddy Roemer twice.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

FINANCIAL INNOVATION CAUCUS

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I am excited to announce the founding of the Senate Financial Innovation Caucus with my friend and cochair, the Senator from Arizona. I am delighted that you also have joined our caucus. We are grateful for your participation and look forward to working with you.

One of my top priorities and a legacy I hope to leave in this Chamber is to ensure the United States remains a global leader in financial services for future generations.

The U.S. dollar is the world's unquestioned reserve currency. Since the Second World War, this leadership role has given our country enormous advantages, including affordable credit and trade finance. China is not hiding its ambition to knock the U.S. dollar down a peg by offering a competitor payment system that sidesteps the United States.

This year, the Chinese Government launched a pilot program for their digital yuan in multiple cities around China. They expect to completely release the central bank digital currency at the 2022 Winter Olympics.

A video released by China state-controlled media in December of 2020 openly stated that the digital yuan will allow China to "actively participate in reforming world economic governance" and is "one of the building blocks of China's move toward world market status and greater involvement in setting the framework of the global economy."

China does not share the same values as our country relating to fair competition. This chilling reality is one of the many reasons the United States must advance financial innovation and do so now. China is serious about the future. Chinese President Xi stated in 2018 that financial innovation is "the new industrial revolution."

In another part of the world, digital assets are protecting many Venezuelans during their current economic crisis and ensuring corrupt government officials cannot seize or devalue their hard-earned savings. The U.S. Government is also using digital assets to achieve its foreign policy objectives and to provide humanitarian aid to Venezuelan groups faster than traditional channels.

We must work hard today to ensure the next generation of Americans can enjoy the opportunity and prosperity made possible by responsible innovation. Failure to do so could have astronomical impacts on the freedoms and privileges that are essential to the American dream.

I have been encouraged by early signs from the Biden administration that they understand the existential threat of China and the promise of financial innovation. China's moves alone should create a sense of urgency in this Chamber to take action.

But it is not just a threat from China that should motivate us. In addition to

protecting the U.S. position as the world leader in the financial system, proper regulations for financial innovation will have lasting effects in the financial industry in several ways, notably financial inclusion and entrepreneurship because financial innovation encompasses topics as diverse as faster payment and equities settlement, central bank digital currencies, financial inclusion, digital assets, distributed ledger technology, consumer protection, artificial intelligence, and machine learning. This area has remained bipartisan, following in the tradition of many other financial service issues.

The Financial Innovation Caucus is rigorously committed to the tradition of bipartisanship and will create a lasting legacy by doing so. Innovation is core to the American identity, and innovation isn't confined to one party. Our job here is to create a framework that allows innovation to take root. Regulatory certainty fosters entrepreneurial innovation. A lack of regulatory clarity, on the flip side, strangles regulation, restrains entrepreneurship.

In many cases, financial innovators are simply hungry to know the rules of the road and how they fit into existing law. We need a right-sized regulatory framework for financial technology that both enables new market opportunities and emphasizes consumer protection. The innovator too often loses when competing against business giants with lobbying arms. Together, we can craft regulations that foster innovation, not stifle or unnecessarily direct it.

We also need a new consumer protection framework for emerging tech, which promotes access and innovation but ensures appropriate guardrails are in place.

Innovators are the lifeblood of America. Each new idea strengthens our future. Innovators have done hard work in coming up with ideas which will bring underserved populations into the financial system, reduce systemic risk, and strengthen our competitive nature on the global stage.

Yet there is only so much innovators can accomplish due to our maze of financial regulations. American innovators need clear rules of the road so they can responsibly turn innovation into reality. It is our obligation as government officials to create a framework that clearly enables responsible innovation rather than stifling it. We must do a great deal more in the coming years to clarify and modernize our financial laws.

Citibank, Goldman Sachs, Avanti Bank and Trust, State Street, Deutsche Bank, Kraken, and other large financial institutions are now doing much more than dipping their toes into this realm. They are diving into the financial technology and digital asset markets. Financial innovation is here to stay. Younger generations are turning to and prioritizing technology for their investments.

In February, CNBC reported that there may be as many as 100,000 millionaires from the appreciation of digital assets like Bitcoin. These technologies, if harnessed wisely, see no color, no creed, and no sex.

But financial innovation is not limited to regulating digital assets. This caucus will also focus on issues like faster payments, including a U.S. central bank digital currency and FedNow, which have real potential to allow all Americans to receive their paychecks instantly.

The lack of real-time payments costs disadvantaged Americans millions in overdraft fees each year and would reduce many Americans' reliance on high-interest loans. It also traps large amounts of capital for companies, which could be deployed more productively. Tackling these issues will help bring millions of unbanked or underbanked Americans into our financial system.

In Wyoming, we live by the doctrine that you have to pull yourself up by your bootstraps. What you earn is a direct result of your hard work. All Americans should have access to their hard-earned money and investments whenever they would like. We can and should use innovation technologies to reduce settlement times in our payment networks and capital markets and to reduce systemic risk and improve transparency.

Threats to the world economic system, coupled with the benefits financial innovation can create, is why, today, alongside many of my colleagues from both parties, we are founding the Senate Financial Innovation Caucus. The caucus is a bipartisan group committed to promoting responsible innovation to help the U.S. financial industry truly meet 21st century challenges of a globally interconnected economy and to harvest technology to make markets more inclusive, vibrant, and safe for all Americans. After all, our financial innovation is critical in our pursuit to ensure equal access to financial institutions and opportunities.

It is my hope that the work done by the Financial Innovation Caucus will deliver comprehensive legislation to clarify, regulate, and protect America's edge in the financial industry when it comes to innovation. We live in a digital world. Technology is now engrained in our everyday lives. Our lives should reflect this shift and should not hinder innovation. Only together can we secure the U.S. role in the future of finance. So let's go to work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

S. 1260

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the United States is at a crossroads in our strategy to counter the threat posed by Communist China. It is vital that we place ourselves in a position to compete with China, to be sure, but it is equally important that we consider

just what kind of game we are playing and just what kind of competitor we aspire to be.

The bill before us, the Endless Frontier Act, aims to counter China primarily by boosting technology research and development. No doubt, these are important components of any strategy to counter China, but, unfortunately, it goes about it in the exact wrong way—trying to beat China at its own game and taking us across a frontier that we ought never to traverse. In fact, models of some of China's own bad strategies are emulated in this legislation, strategies that are in exact opposition—direct opposition—to American principles and American ways of life.

Let's consider some of the hallmarks of communist China. In every aspect, the Chinese regime grows and centralizes the power of government at the expense of free citizens and free markets—an experiment that has expanded into dangerous and even deadly territory. Take, for example, China's record on human rights.

China has gone so far as to enslave and subject the Tibetan and Uighur people to forced labor, reeducation, and torture. Under China's infamous one-child policy, it has brutally and barbarically forced families to undergo IUD implantation, complete sterilization, and abortion.

It has a long, dark history of religious persecution and of silencing dissidents. Under President Xi Jinping, Chinese authorities have detained millions of Muslims and arrested thousands of Christians. They have seized control of Tibetan monasteries and closed or demolished dozens of Buddhist and Taoist temples. They have even practiced forced organ harvesting of members of the Falun Gong religion.

Or consider China's actions in the realm of foreign policy.

In true imperialist form, China is pushing its Belt and Road Initiative—a massive, predatory infrastructure project that stretches from East Asia to Europe—designed to massively expand China's coercive economic and political influence. It has spread Confucius Institutes across American college campuses, entangling American universities with Chinese state policies and turning them into megaphones to repeat Chinese propaganda. In multilateral organizations, China continuously undermines longstanding democratic norms, instituting policies that, instead, benefit the Chinese Communist Party's authoritarian values, and it has held a tight, cronyist, command-and-control grip over its economy—heavily subsidizing industries and constantly picking winners and losers.

While China has picked up some steam through some of these actions, we cannot ignore that whatever momentum it may have acquired is of dubious success and minimal sustainability in the long run. You see, China, under the control of the Communist Party, has, in reality, one of the least

efficient economies in the entire world. In terms of GDP per capita, it is quite the opposite of being at the top of the barrel. In fact, it is way down, right next to Cuba and Kazakhstan.

It turns out that political corruption and state-owned enterprises come with some financial dead weight too. The financial cost alone of enslaving, sterilizing, and brainwashing 12.8 million Uighurs and other oppressed groups is steep, even as the human cost of this moral depravity is far worse and infinitely steeper.

Killing future generations' potential through abortion is also as foolish as it is inhumane. As a result of its decades-long abortion and one-child or two-child policies, China is on track to lose a third of its workforce and age faster than any society in history. The ratio of workers to retirees in China, which is currently 8 to 1, is projected to whittle down to 2 to 1 in the coming decades. With only two employees for every retiree, China's pension system, which is already showing signs of buckling, will inevitably crack under pressure.

It is true that China is aggressive, and it is true that China is really big, but it is not ironclad in its position of global strength, to put it mildly. As its population ages more and more and as more of its land falls into wasted, polluted squalor, it will have neither the inhabitants nor the resources to continue on its current course of perceived economic prosperity.

There is nothing about China's principles or about China's trajectory that we should try to emulate, not in the least. In nearly every way imaginable, the Chinese regime consolidates power to trample the rights of individual men and women and quash free expression, the free exercise of religion, and free enterprise. Nothing could be more antithetical to the American system of government and the American way of life. In fact, it is precisely the opposite formula that has made us the world's strongest and most prosperous nation.

The Founders gave us a Constitution precisely for the purpose of dispersing and limiting power within the Federal Government and to keep government, in general, as close and accountable to the people as possible. And they gave us a Bill of Rights precisely to safeguard individual liberty and protect our most cherished freedoms—empowering ordinary men and women to preach and live out their deepest beliefs in the public square, to gather and speak freely, to bear arms, and to petition the government in redress of grievances.

You see, the beauty of this design is that it opens up the space for two separate but mutually reinforcing institutions that are at the heart of our vision of freedom and that are absolutely key to our success: a free enterprise economy and a voluntary civil society.

These systems work in tandem for everyone because they impel everyone to work together—harnessing individ-

uals' self-interests to the common good of the community and, ultimately, that of the Nation. It is the free market system that prizes human ingenuity, rewarding people for putting their God-given talents and their own exertions and resources in the service of their neighbors.

The free market impels us to ask: What problems need to be solved? What can I do to improve other people's lives?

It is the free market that created the wealth that liberated millions of American families from subsistence farming, opening up opportunities for the pursuit of happiness never known before or since in government-directed economies. These are blessings that never will be known in an economy dominated by a government.

In America, it has also always been understood that the family is the building block of society, worthy of protecting and of empowering, and it has been the cooperation between families, churches, neighborhoods, clubs, and voluntary associations that have knit together the American social fabric and made it strong.

In other words, the beauty of the American system is that of opening up the space for everyday citizens to build creative, productive, meaningful, and happy lives together. These are the hallmarks of the American system of government, and these are the things that we ought to preserve in moving forward.

Unfortunately, the bill before us attempts not to double down on our successes but to pivot to the so-called "successes" of China by federally hijacking research and development and crowding out the private incentives that bring successful ideas to market. It is a flawed and, ultimately, foolish strategy.

First, in our free and democratic society, we will never marshal the will to ramp up taxes and spend China into the ground, nor should we try.

Second, history has proven, time and again, that centralized planning is a losing game. The United States has already tried the industrial policy experiment of picking winners and losers and causing great harm in the process. In fact, that is exactly how we have ended up with the terrible protectionist policies like trade wars and the Jones Act.

The strategy of the Endless Frontier Act, however, is rooted in the mistaken belief that our markets have failed us and that the only means by which we can jump-start our economy and create innovation is by trusting in Federal Government bureaucrats.

So what would it do in reality?

It would green-light \$54 billion in spending beyond our budget caps, with additional authorizations of \$190 billion, and it would put this massive amount of money toward more government bureaucracy, producing a system where the government picks winners and losers in industry, creating artifi-

cial demand for inefficient technologies, crowding out the good research and development that the private sector already does, and increasing our manufacturing costs.

If we are to compete with China and maintain our leadership in technology, what, instead, should be our path forward? What should we do instead of passing this law that tries to compete with China by using strategies that work only for China and will never work here and must never work here?

We have to do what America does and always has done best. Instead of chilling innovation and competition, we ought to decentralize power and champion trust in the private sector. We ought to decrease regulation, not invest in regulatory bodies. We ought to simplify and cut taxes, not offshore our jobs. We ought to use our critical minerals, not let them languish. We ought to partner with our allies, not restrict fair trade. We ought to harvest timber, not organs. We ought to defend families, not diminish them. We ought to encourage entrepreneurship, not crony capitalism. We ought to strengthen markets, not government.

Two paths lie before us. I urge my colleagues to choose the better part and reject this bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, thank you very much. I wanted to rise today to talk about a matter that has come before the Senate in the bill that we are considering, the United States Innovation and Competition Act. I rise to talk about a particular amendment that I have been working on. It is amendment No. 1853. Of course I urge the Senate to act quickly to approve this amendment to protect our supply chains that are critical to the national security of the United States.

I wanted to explain what the origin of this amendment has been. It goes all the way back to the beginning of the pandemic, the worst public health crisis in over 100 years in our Nation. At that time, as so many Americans remember, we watched in horror as access to masks, gloves, gowns, and even more sophisticated equipment, like ventilators and other critical supplies—when all of that was necessary for pandemic response, all of a sudden, it dried up.

The reason why we had such a shortage of supplies and personal protective equipment and the like was that supply chains were delayed, and those supply chains, of course, were originating in China, which we know is a country where the government is run by the Chinese Communist Party. That same ruling party and that government even tightened restrictions on the exports of masks and other personal protective equipment.

So we learned the hard way, the very hard way, just how dependent our supply chains are on goods originating in China. We learned how vulnerable we

all are, our Nation was and is, to the Chinese Government's whims, really the whim of the Communist Party in China, because it is a fact that they control the companies that produce and export the critical supplies we depend upon.

This amendment, amendment 1853, which, by the way, is bipartisan in ways that you don't see very much of in the Senate these days—three Democrats and three Republicans coming together on this bipartisan amendment. It is an effort to enhance our national security at its core. That is what it is about, enhancing our national security, but unfortunately corporate forces are blocking it. They are even blocking a vote on it. They don't, apparently, want to see a vote on this bill, and they also don't want to include it in an agreement between both sides when the bill is about to be completed in a so-called managers' package as part of the bill.

We just want to get it done because I am interested in and my five cosponsors from both parties are interested in protecting U.S. national security.

What we read today in a publication, *POLITICO Pro*, the morning trade edition—I am just holding up a copy of it here, and I will just make reference to it. I don't think we have to add all of it to the *RECORD*, but here is the lead for *POLITICO Pro* this morning. The lead says this:

Trade groups representing some of the country's largest corporations are staunchly opposing a Senate proposal that would subject U.S. companies to a Federal review before they can make certain investments in China or relocate critical manufacturing capabilities there.

And then in the body of the report, when it gets down to reporting in detail who is opposing this amendment and what they are saying, it says that this amendment has "riled up big business."

"Riled up big business." Just imagine that. Big corporations riled up because a bipartisan group of Senators is coming together to protect national security, and they are riled up. They don't seem to support us in this.

Here is what one of the organizations that would go on the record—of course, you have a lot of big corporations that are hiding behind trade groups—trade associations, I should say. They don't have the guts to stand up and oppose this. They are hiding behind organizations.

Here is one of the organizations, and I am quoting Anna Ashton, vice president of government affairs at the U.S.-China Business Council. Here is what they have to say:

We long have said that national security should not be defined in a vague way.

"Vague way." We are not vague in this. We are very clear. And then she goes on to criticize it.

So what are we talking about here? We are talking about an effort to protect U.S. national security not just in the context of the pandemic but more

broadly. We have had corporations for more than a generation now offshoring work and business to China and other places. Because they are seeking cheaper production and labor costs, these companies have been moving production of manufactured goods overseas, often to China. When you move your supply chain overseas, you are at the mercy of the laws and regulations of the country you move to, and in this case, you are at the mercy of the Chinese Communist Party.

Now, this isn't a big problem when offshoring goes to allied or liberal democracies, allied or liberal democratic countries, but it does become a problem when the offshoring goes to foreign adversaries like China and Russia that don't play by the rules.

So how do we solve the problem? How do we ensure that the panic and the powerlessness that we all experienced way back in the spring of 2020 and beyond—how do we make sure that doesn't happen again? How do we make sure that the most powerful Nation in the world, the most powerful Nation in human history, is not at the mercy of the Chinese Communist Party or the Russian Federation or any other country—at their mercy not just generally but at their mercy for something as simple as personal protective equipment, gowns and gloves and masks? How do we make sure we are never in that predicament again?

Well, one of the things we need to do is have a process to screen outbound investment. We have had for the better part of 50 years a screen for inbound investment, OK? We have a committee that has done that since the midseventies. All we are doing here with this amendment is putting in place an outbound investment screen so that outbound investment screen will make sure that our national security interests are not compromised.

We don't want to create further dependency on supply chains that are located in the countries—where the country is a foreign adversary.

So this amendment 1853 is modeled after legislation that I authored a few years ago, the National Critical Capabilities Defense Act, where we have reintroduced a bipartisan bill with Senator CORNYN, the senior Senator from Texas.

I mentioned earlier that this is three Democrats and three Republicans on this amendment—Senator CORNYN, as I made reference to; Senator STABENOW, Democrat from Michigan; Senator RUBIO, Republican Senator from Florida; Senator KAINE, Democrat from Virginia; and Senator TILLIS, Republican Senator from North Carolina. They have all supported an amendment that would establish this process to screen outbound investments and the offshoring of critical supply chains to foreign adversaries like China and Russia to ensure the resiliency of critical U.S. supply chains.

It would require that companies disclose before—before—they offshore na-

tional critical capabilities to foreign adversary—foreign adversaries, plural. So it is a commonsense approach to deal with a problem that preexists the pandemic but came into sharp focus when we were totally at the mercy of the Chinese Communist Party.

The review process is designed to identify vulnerabilities and to provide a suite of recommendations to the President, and it emphasizes remedial action such as support to domestic industries, like increased research and development investment, utilization of manufacturing institutes, among others.

The proposal encourages supply chain diversity, and the bill is limited in scope, only covering foreign adversaries like China and Russia. It is limited in its purview. It looks only at national critical capacities.

The amendment establishes an inter-agency committee led by the U.S. Trade Representative to oversee the review process for capacities that are deemed "critical" to U.S. national security.

This committee would focus on outbound investment or offshoring of these critical capacities, supply chains, domestic production, and manufacturing to foreign adversaries. I would note the committee would not—would not—review outbound investments to allied countries or any country not on the affirmative list.

The amendment would also establish a process to conduct outgoing—I am sorry—ongoing evaluation of critical supply chains. In short, the amendment would ensure the United States can respond to the needs of our Nation and those who may call upon us in times of crisis.

But here is the problem: This commonsense, bipartisan amendment, in a town that doesn't do a lot of bipartisanship, is being opposed by corporate interests. Powerful corporate interests are opposed to this amendment and, in some cases, are actively working against it to shut it down.

There has been a whisper campaign by corporate lobbyists to kill this bipartisan amendment that protects our national security. They are lobbying against an amendment—against an amendment—that will ensure the United States has better visibility on supply chain vulnerabilities so we can respond to the needs of our Nation and those who call upon us in these times of crisis.

If a company wants to offshore semi-conductors to China, we need to know about it, and the President could block it if that activity is a risk to national security. Yet business interests like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the U.S.-China Business Council are organizing against this commonsense proposal.

And, as I mentioned earlier, these groups of big corporations are hiding behind their trade associations to do the work that they are doing. They are fearmongering, and they are spreading

misinformation. This effort is not surprising because often you have that in Washington. We have interests that come together, even in the face of something that would help our national security.

Our Nation and workers pay dearly when companies prioritize their bottom line over supply chain resiliency and security. When they offshore jobs and technology to foreign adversaries like China, our country pays for that, pays dearly.

I mentioned the U.S.-China Business Council and their opposition. The association for businesses—that is what this is—the association for businesses in China—businesses in China, and they are opposing.

So they have got a basic choice to make here, not just that organization but any organization in any company. It is a real simple choice. You can choose national security and a commonsense way to do that, in a bipartisan amendment, or you can just choose profits in places controlled by foreign adversaries. It is a real simple choice. This is not complicated. They will try to make it complicated, but it is not.

Let me start to address some of their arguments. I mentioned earlier that the industry says that covered products are defined in a “vague way”—a “vague way.” That is what they say.

That is not true. We provide specifics on personal protective equipment, medical equipment, goods that are critical to the electricity grid or disaster preparedness, and we expect a robust rulemaking process. Everyone knows that. When you pass a bill like this or a policy like this, rulemaking follows. We specifically and clearly state that rulemaking needs to provide specifics for firms to understand what and when—they need to disclose and when they need to disclose it.

We limit review exclusively to foreign adversaries like China and Russia. If a U.S. firm is offshoring critical capacities to a foreign adversary, the U.S. Government should know about it.

But again, that only applies to outbound investment to foreign adversaries. We are not talking about outbound investment to Germany. We are not talking about outbound investment to Canada or Australia. We are talking about China and Russia here.

So we took business comments, and we took edits from business groups around the country. We tried to ensure it was specific to threats while also providing flexibility for the administration to adapt and to adjust.

So what is Big Business really opposing? They are opposing better visibility on when they offshore these critical capacities to a, in this case, Chinese Communist Party, a Communist country, that happens to be a foreign adversary in so many areas of our bilateral relationship. They are opposing better visibility on engagement with a government that is involved in gross human rights abuses and forced labor and oppression of its people.

The old expression “Sunlight is the best disinfectant” applies here. Why would we allow a U.S. company to take an action that compromises our national security and disaster preparedness? So we engaged in good faith in taking reasonable comments from these big business associations. Businesses offshoring critical capacities to foreign adversaries should be everyone's concern, not just the concern of six Senators in the Senate and some others who have spoken in favor.

Big name-brand companies don't want their names attached to this effort. That is why they are hiding behind their trade associations. But I want to be clear with them and clear to those who are listening. We know who you are; we know what companies are behind this; and we know what you are doing.

I am going to continue to work to pass this amendment or, if it ends up in a bill form, we are going to pass it because we are going to take steps here in the U.S. Senate, in a bipartisan fashion, to protect U.S. national security in this fashion. We are not going away.

So if these business groups think they are making progress today, we are going to defeat you. So just get ready for it because we are going to defeat you.

Now, I will hold some comments that I was going to make about some others who are opposing this. I will limit my comments today.

I want to just conclude with this thought. A lot of Members of this body talk really tough about China. They act tough with China. They give a lot of speeches. You know, there is a lot of hot air about China. They go on television and talk about it, but then sometimes when it comes to taking on big interests, they cut and run. I would hope that those three Republican Senators aren't the only Senators on their side who are willing to stand up for this critical national security issue.

Again, it is a real simple choice. It is national security or getting profits at the mercy of a Chinese Communist Party. We are asking for a vote on this amendment.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1520

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam President, I rise to once again call for this entire body to have the opportunity to consider the Military Justice Improvement and Increasing Prevention Act, which would ensure people in the military who have been subjected to sexual assault and other serious crimes get the justice they deserve.

I rise on behalf of the supporters of this bill, including a bipartisan, filibuster-proof group of 65 Senators, major veterans service organizations, and the veterans they represent. Every day we delay a vote on this bill is another day that their voices are being silenced.

Our legislation makes the commonsense reform that our veterans and our

servicemembers have asked for. It takes a decision on whether to prosecute serious crimes out of the chain of command and moves it to independent, trained, military prosecutors. This will create a system that is free of bias and capable of fairly trying these complex crimes.

This legislation, as I mentioned, is supported by the Nation's major veterans service organizations. These organizations recognize that this reform would build a military justice system worthy of the service of our members—a system that delivers justice, consequences, and convictions.

This bill is supported by the Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America. Their CEO, Jeremy Butler said:

The status quo with our military chain of command's response to military sexual assault is not working and this continuing threat to our military requires this commonsense solution to protect our servicemembers.

It is supported by the American Legion, which recognizes that this legislation will “improv[e] the system by which the Department of Defense investigates and prosecutes reported cases of military sexual trauma so that it is on par with the civilian system.”

It is supported by Protect Our Defenders. Retired Col. Don Christensen, the president of Protect Our Defenders said:

Every year, generals come before Congress and tell Congress that sexual assault is a cancer in the force. This is a readiness issue. This is a force protection issue. This is an issue that drives out thousands of good men and women every year who want to serve. This [reform] will finally see the justice that our members deserve and the prevention they deserve.

It is supported by the Vietnam Veterans of America. In a letter of support for this legislation, national president John Rowan wrote:

After decades of hearing that the military will not tolerate military sexual assaults and that it has zero tolerance of such, the numbers continue to climb.

Vietnam Veterans of America believes it is time to make real change to the process if real action is to be taken in its attention to the victims and the violence. Fear of reporting the crime of sexual assault is a barrier in addressing the justice these victims deserve. Their legal counsel and defense counsel should be no less than a civilian receives in our court system.

This bill is supported by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which accounts for more than 1.5 million veterans as members. It is supported by Common Defense. It is supported by SWAN, the Service Women's Action Network. It is supported by the Veterans Recovery Project. It is supported by the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence and the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

These are veterans. These are our constituents, our fellow Americans, and these are people who have put their lives on the line for this country and seen firsthand the way the current

military justice system fails our servicemembers. They know better than anyone else what change needs to be made, and they are asking to pass this bill.

Do not silence their voices. Let this vote come to the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, I rise again today in support of my colleague in calling for consideration of the Military Justice Improvement and Increasing Prevention Act. This is an effort whose time has come for serious debate and consideration on the Senate floor.

For 8 years, the Senate Armed Services Committee, on which Senator GILLIBRAND and I sit, has worked on countless efforts to seek justice for victims of sexual assault, all within the chain of command. Many of these were good provisions pushed by myself and others to reduce the barriers in reporting sexual assaults. Provisions focused on both prevention and professionalization of military courts handling sexual assault cases and efforts to improve the culture and ensure all enlistees receive sexual assault prevention training before attendance at their initial training. This is just to name a few.

What has brought me here today supporting this effort with Senator GILLIBRAND and Senator GRASSLEY, with 64 cosponsors in the Senate, is that while these efforts were well-intentioned, our plague continues. That is not OK with me as a combat veteran, a former commander, and sexual assault survivor myself.

If our military is going to face the threats of the decades ahead, we will need a force that is free from the threats in its own ranks. As I mentioned, this legislation has 64 bipartisan cosponsors and more than 50 percent of committee members' support.

It is the right bill at the right time, and we must not delay any further. So I join with Senator GILLIBRAND in a call for consideration of this bill.

I yield back to the Senator from New York.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate Armed Services Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1520 and the Senate proceed to its consideration; that there be 2 hours of debate equally divided in the usual form; and that upon the use or yielding back of the time, the Senate vote on the bill with no intervening action or debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. REED. Madam President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Reserving my right to object. For the reasons I articulated on Monday, I object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Senator from New York.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, just 1 percent of the U.S. population serves in the defense of our great Nation. America owes an immeasurable debt of gratitude to this small number of citizens who give so much to protect our freedoms and our way of life.

May is Military Appreciation Month, so on behalf of the people of Iowa and me personally, I want to thank each and every one of the women and men of our Armed Forces and their families.

We may celebrate you in May, but we appreciate you every single day. You are the ones whom we call upon to defend our Nation from our foreign adversaries and rogue actors who intend to harm us. You are the ones we called upon when COVID-19 seeped into our borders and shut down America. You stood guard to ensure our way of life succeeds. Thank you for being the greatest fighting force on the face of the planet.

After 23 years of my own military service, with great pride, I now get to watch as my daughter soon embarks on her career as an Army officer.

Libby, thank you for your willingness to serve and the sacrifices you have committed to.

While serving in the military is one of the most rewarding experiences, it is not easy. As we approach Memorial Day, we must all take time to remember the servicemembers and their families who have paid the ultimate price, laying down their lives for our great Nation.

Iowa has lost 158 of our sons and daughters in Iraq and Afghanistan, 2 in Panama or Grenada, 7 in the first Persian Gulf war, and 867 in Vietnam. Our Korean and world wars numbers were in the thousands.

While I won't be able to individually honor all of these heroes, today I would like to echo a few names in remembrance of Iowans we lost in the defense of our Nation.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

GUNNERY SERGEANT JEFFREY E. BOHR

Madam President, Marine GySgt Jeffrey E. Bohr, Jr., is from the tiny farm town of Ossian. He was 39 years old when he was killed on April 10, 2003, after a 7-hour gun battle in front of a Baghdad, Iraq, mosque.

Gunnery Sergeant Bohr served a 20-year career as an Army Ranger and then a Marine. He was assigned to 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, Camp Pendleton, CA, at the time of his

death. He was the first Iowan killed by enemy fire in Operation Iraqi Freedom, and he was posthumously awarded the Silver Star.

Gunnery Sergeant Bohr left behind his wife Lori, who is also a native of Iowa.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SERGEANT JAMES C. KEARNEY III

Madam President, Army SGT James C. Kearney III—I know him as Jamie. He was an Iowa National Guardsman from Emerson, which is 10 miles from where I grew up. I knew Jamie before he enlisted in the Iowa Army National Guard. He was very excited about his enlistment, and he told me about his excitement and how he felt that he had found a place that truly rewarded him.

He was 22 years old when he died on November 1, 2004, in Salerno, Afghanistan, from injuries he sustained when his convoy was attacked by enemy forces using rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire in Afghanistan.

Sergeant Kearney was assigned to 1st Battalion, 168th Infantry, in Glenwood, IA, at his death. He was posthumously promoted to the rank of sergeant and awarded a Bronze Star with a "V" device for valor. He was the first Iowan killed in Operation Enduring Freedom, and our community misses Jamie to this day.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

PETTY OFFICER 2ND CLASS JAIME S. JAEENKE

Madam President, Navy PO2 Jaime Jaenke was a naval reservist and a native of Iowa Falls. She is beautiful, isn't she? She was 30 years old when she was killed on June 5, 2006, in Al Anbar Province, Iraq, when a roadside bomb struck the Humvee that she was riding in.

She was assigned to the Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 25, based in Fort McCoy, WI, at her death. She was posthumously awarded the Navy-Marine Corps Commendation Medal with "V" for valor.

She left behind her daughter, Kayla. She was the first woman killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom from Iowa.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

LANCE CORPORAL ADAM FRANKLIN WOLF

Madam President, LCpl Adam Franklin Wolf is from Eldon. He was 25 years old when he was killed on June 20, 2014, in Helmand Province, Afghanistan, when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle.

He was assigned to the 2nd Combat Engineer Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Force, from Camp Lejeune, NC.

He is Iowa's most recent fatality. His twin brother and family survive him.

HONORING GOLD STAR FAMILIES

Madam President, another group of strength and resiliency I want to acknowledge today is our Gold Star families. They are the ones left behind in battle and in war. We owe it to the heroes who gave their all to protect and care for their families and their communities.

To every Gold Star family, thank you. Thank you for the sacrifices you

have made and continue to make every day. I assure you, you are not alone or forgotten.

I would like to take just a brief moment of silence in honor of those we lost in combat or due to everlasting combat injuries.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. 1260

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, we know that some of our biggest competitors around the world spend billions in propping up state-owned enterprises and investing in research and development. They have also gotten pretty good at taking our ideas, monetizing them, and using them to compete—and sometimes cheat—against American businesses while paying their workers less and giving those workers fewer protections and rights. China is often the worst offender.

Ohio workers know all too well what happens to their jobs and their communities when they are forced to compete with Chinese companies that break the rules, pay poverty wages, and are propped up by the government. We are working to change that this week.

I want the technologies that will drive the next generation of U.S. economic growth and manufacturing—from semiconductors to hydrogen buses to the next-generation jet engine—to be developed in America and to put people to work in good-paying jobs in our country.

This is something we should all agree on. It is what we are working to do with this comprehensive, bipartisan bill.

This package is packed with investment in research and development, technology, and high-tech domestic manufacturing that will again set us up to lead the world. It supports American manufacturing and innovation. It gives businesses the tools to compete. It supports American workers—the engine behind our success.

It includes my Build America, Buy America Act to strengthen our “Buy American” rules and ensure that American tax dollars go towards American-made products that create American jobs.

This provision is the result of bipartisan partnership. I would like to thank my colleague from my State, Senator PORTMAN, and also Senators PETERS and STABENOW from Michigan, Senator BALDWIN from Wisconsin, and Senator BRAUN from Indiana for their work.

Our legislation would apply “Buy American” rules to all taxpayer-funded

infrastructure and public works projects. When we ensure our tax dollars are spent on American products, these tax dollars go further in the economy. We employ more workers who spend on local businesses and lift up everyone.

When we say “Buy American,” we mean “Buy American”—not import a steel slab from China, make it into a pipe, and stamp on it “Made in America.” We need to make sure these rules are thorough, tough, and effective. That is exactly what this provision does.

This bill also gives our country tough new tools to crack down on China’s cheating.

Banking and Housing Committee Ranking Member TOOMEY and I worked together on an amendment to take on Chinese espionage against our economy. The amendment is the product of months of bipartisan negotiation. I thank Senator TOOMEY and his bipartisan staff.

The Presiding Officer, Senator OSSOFF, is a new member of that committee and has contributed greatly on this and other projects we have done.

Our plan directly confronts action by the Chinese Government and Chinese firms that hurt American workers and companies by stealing their valuable intellectual property. These measures were developed by Senator VAN HOLLEN. They require mandatory imposition of powerful new sanctions on Chinese actors who steal U.S. trade secrets.

The United States remains a global center for research, development, and innovation, and for years, people have been stealing our ideas. China is the worst offender; we know that. The Chinese Government and the companies it props up engage in systematic and growing espionage against our businesses and our workers. The theft of trade secrets costs the United States as much as \$540 billion every year.

Our plan would give the President new tools to go after Chinese actors who target our country with cyber attacks. Americans have all seen over the past few weeks how serious cyber attacks are, how they can disrupt our entire economy. We need strong tools to punish these attackers and the countries that finance and support them.

Sanctions are just one new tool this package includes to increase American competitiveness.

We will build on the success of our bipartisan Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act to create more manufacturing innovation hubs around the country.

Back in 2014, I worked with Republican Senator ROY BLUNT and the Obama administration to pass the Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act. This landmark bill created a national network of advanced manufacturing hubs. It was one of the biggest steps we had taken as a country in a long time to make our manufacturing more competitive.

America Makes in Youngstown—the first of its kind, the first in this program—started as a pilot program back 9 years ago. It became the first hub in that network.

I thank my colleagues for their work on this. I thank especially two members of my staff who are on the floor today, Abigail Duggan and Megan Malara, for the work they have done. I thank my colleagues for moving forward on this very important act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

ETHIOPIA

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, over the weekend, the State Department—that is, our State Department—imposed visa restrictions on several Ethiopian and Eritrean Government officials. They claim these officials have not done enough to end the hostilities in the Tigray area.

Now, the Tigray area is in the northern part of Ethiopia, and it is an area that is one of the very old parts of that continent.

First, we need to be clear. Everyone, especially the Ethiopian Government, wants nothing more than a peaceful resolution to the conflict in the Tigray, but this action puts the terrorist organization TPLF—that is a terrorist organization—on equal status with the Ethiopian Government. Now, that is unacceptable, and it is wrong. It is outrageous that we have them in the same issue as if they are somehow equals.

Let me say something to be 100 percent clear, to make sure no one can misunderstand this, and that is that humanitarian atrocities are wrong and have no place in our world. I am proud that Prime Minister Abiy of Ethiopia has clearly stated that any atrocities are not condoned by the government and those responsible will be held accountable. That is going to happen.

To truly understand this issue and why putting the Ethiopian Government on equal footing with the TPLF is so offensive and downright wrong, you need to understand how we got here. Indulge with me in just a little bit of history.

Now, I know the changes Ethiopia has seen over the last decade. Since 2005, I have visited Ethiopia 19 different times, engaging and developing relationships with Prime Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, legislators, businesspeople, aid workers, and everyone else in between. I say this to show that I know Ethiopia probably better than anyone else in this Chamber. But more than that, I know its history.

Ethiopia is the oldest independent country in all of Africa but one that is newly democratic. That comes with problems, and we understand that.

The current controversy and why we are here today started back in the 1970s with a man named Mengistu. From 1974 to 1991, Mengistu was the leader of the Communist Derg. That is the Communist Party in Ethiopia. This was the

controlling party at the time. It is a Communist Party. They ran Ethiopia. It was a terrible time for Ethiopia. That was during one of the worst famines they ever had on that continent or actually anywhere. It killed over a million people. That might be the most significant famine in history in terms of deaths.

Then, in 1991, the Communists were booted out. At the time that this took place, one person who was responsible for the getting rid of the Derg Communists and the Communist threat in Ethiopia was a guy named Meles. He was a member of the Tigrayan political party.

Now, we got to know him quite well. He is the one who got communism out of that part of the world. He ended up as Prime Minister. This is really the election that a lot of people don't like, and they forget about the fact that he was the Prime Minister who actually got rid of the Communists in Ethiopia.

So he became the Prime Minister. He started to build democracy. He died in 2012. I got to know him quite well during his lifetime, and I saw the progress that he made and the advances that they made.

He was then replaced by another Prime Minister whose name is Hailemariam. Now he became Prime Minister, and he continued to push for democracy. Hailemariam worked diligently to improve things. Under his tenure, Ethiopia established the Independent Ethiopian Human Rights Committee that reported on violence and human rights problems, and it was tremendously successful. They didn't just establish it; they acted on it. They came out with a report and acted on it to hold perpetrators accountable and to make the improvements that were being made at that time. Our relationship wasn't just government-to-government; it was brother-to-brother.

In February of 2017, Prime Minister Hailemariam suggested that since the provinces were all fighting at one time—and at that time, there were nine provinces in Ethiopia. Each province had a Governor. We suggested on the phone with the Members of the Senate here in Washington and the House prayer group in the House of Representatives that what we ought to do is follow the recommendation of Eisenhower. We are talking about former General Eisenhower, President Eisenhower. He was a great, great President of the United States. This was right after World War II. He said—this is a quote. I am quoting Eisenhower now. He said:

The problems of this world are so great that we will never resolve the problems until we learn to sit down and pray together.

So we decided, let's all get the Governors, the Prime Minister, Members of the House, Members of the Senate, and the rest all together, and we will pray with them. We did this. In fact, we had five Senators with me at that time, and we went over. The problem was, only two of the Governors showed up, out of nine, so it didn't work.

Eight months later, we had occasion to be back there, and we put together the same thing, but we talked to them to let them know—we talked to the Governors at that time, the nine Governors who were in Ethiopia. So we got them and explained what it was all about. The Governors who had been fighting with each other and had been fighting with Hailemariam all prayed together, and we were joined in prayer by 18 Members of the U.S. House of Representatives. We were joined with them by phone, and the Prime Minister and all of us, Members of the Senate and others who were there, we all rejoiced and embraced each other.

That was really significant. The nine Governors had never been together before. They didn't like each other. They never had been in the same room before. But most of the people didn't live in cities, and that made this effort that much more difficult. The vast majority of people who live there are in rural communities, and that made this widespread change in development a longer and more difficult path.

In Ethiopia, the tribal factions also played a great role. If you go from province to province, that used to be from tribe to tribe, and they historically have not gotten along until this time. So it made it more difficult because of the factions and all of that, but it worked. We unified them together, and that was unlike anything that has ever happened.

One of the Governors who was there at the time was named Dr. Abiy. You might remember that name because he is now the Prime Minister of Ethiopia. I have often said that Dr. Abiy is arguably the most educated, the smartest guy I have seen in that position in—of the entire continent of Africa. He is just a tremendous person.

We got them together at a leaders breakfast. We put something together where he told the story of his journey in faith in Jesus. This is Dr. Abiy.

We met a year later, where we prayed and talked about how to unify the country in peace, not conflict. It is from these meetings that I know Abiy is committed to democracy and committed to the future of Ethiopia. He is showing that with his actions as well.

Abiy was elected Prime Minister in 2018 after active and spirited protests against the existing ruling party, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, which had run the country for almost 30 years. Abiy was elected by a country looking for fresh leadership. He immediately took steps to create positive change. He promised unity and reconciliation, and against all odds, he delivered. He passed liberal democratic reforms, and he freed political prisoners and journalists. Abiy even did what was once believed impossible: He negotiated a peace treaty with Eritrea after decades of long cold war and was recognized with a Nobel Peace Prize for his work. He was the recipient of a Nobel Peace Prize for all the wonderful work he had done. That

was in Africa. It was a leading operation.

So how does all this play into the situation before us today? The Ethiopian People's Democratic Front—the previous ruling party—is dominated by people from Tigray, the area up north that we talked about before, one of the regional provinces.

When Abiy set up a new governing body and focused on governing for the whole of Ethiopia, and not just a few politically powerful regions, the TPLF wasn't happy. That is the terrorist group. They felt like they were losing the outsized influence that they held for decades and decades.

They also weren't happy about the peace deal with Eritrea, the TPLF, who were ruling Ethiopia in the 1990s when the bitter Eritrea-Ethiopian conflict was going on. Decades later, they still feel aggrieved and didn't want peace. The result, they started acting out.

In 2019, they started to refuse to participate in the new government and the new ruling party. They expressed their frustration in more overt and destabilizing ways. They held their own regional parliamentary elections in September during the height of the coronavirus pandemic instead of agreeing with the other provinces and the Prime Minister that they should be postponed because of the pandemic.

The militia affiliated with the TPLF—that is the terrorist group that has been designated by the Ethiopian Parliament as a terrorist group—attacked an Ethiopian army base in Mekelle on November 4 and stole weapons there.

Let me restate this plainly. A regional party, TPLF, attacked a government military base. The government rightfully responded, and the regional terrorist group is well equipped and has been fighting back and continuing the conflict for a long period of time now.

That is what is going on right now. That is the situation we find ourselves in, and that is why it is astounding to me that our government continues to treat this situation with both sides being equal when clearly they are not. One side is the democratically elected government, and the other side is a disgruntled faction that is reacting with violence because they are no longer in power. It is a terrorist group.

And again, the Ethiopian Government has been clear that they do not condone any of the reported atrocities, and they will hold anyone who commits atrocities accountable. We, the United States, need to continue to engage Ethiopia and try to understand how what we are seeing today is a product years in the making. It is not a simple matter of two aggrieved parties. It is Prime Minister Abiy working to protect a unified, peaceful, stable Ethiopia.

We should be talking to him about how we can help him restore peace, not slapping punitive sanctions on his government—an action that does nothing but demonstrate that we can't or won't

appreciate the history and the regional differences that lead to this situation.

And I want to close by speaking to Prime Minister Abiy and our friends in Ethiopia directly: Brother, I am with you. Those of us who understand the history of what you are facing and what you are working to support, we are with you, Prime Minister Abiy.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

COVID-19 ORIGIN ACT OF 2021

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, we are here tonight for a very simple reason with a very simple proposition—that the American people deserve to know about the origins of COVID-19. They deserve to know how this terrible pandemic that has ravaged the globe and our country, how it got started and what China's role was in starting it.

Now, we have seen a parade of government officials speculate about the origins in one place or another. And there is increasing speculation and, indeed, increasing numbers of statements from government officials saying that perhaps this virus originated in a Chinese lab, in the Wuhan Institute of Virology.

Well, I think it is time that the American people got to decide for themselves. It is time that they actually got to see the evidence that the U.S. Government has collected on this issue, and that is exactly what the measure that we are introducing here tonight would do. It would make available to the American people the evidence that the U.S. Government has about the origins of this terrible virus and this terrible pandemic.

I am proud to be joined in this effort by Senator BRAUN, and I know that he would like to make a few remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. Thank you, Senator HAWLEY.

This was an easy one. Over the weekend, the Wall Street Journal gave us some news. We have had a cascade of others weighing in now, where this is maybe an epiphany that some have had that we need to look further into the roots.

Look at what our country has gone through. It has been a year and a quarter, and it has ravaged not only the United States but the world. And why, for the sake of simple transparency, wouldn't we want to get to the root cause of it?

The World Health Organization made an attempt at it. It was not effective. It looked to me like it was apologizing for what might have occurred in China.

President Biden finally has said that we need to put more light and attention on this. So thank goodness, for whatever the reason, we are going to get to the bottom of it. When it has caused this much grief across our country and across the world, it needs to be done.

The intelligence communities in our own country are storing information that needs to be revealed to the American public. It needs to be revealed to anyone who can look at it to make sense out of what has happened.

So our bill is very simple.

Since I have been in the Senate, whether it is weighing in on issues of healthcare, national security, COVID-19—who disagrees with transparency, the sunshine that reveals everything?

I was in a committee hearing. And when you get the two individuals whom we have relied on mostly in this whole journey, Dr. Fauci and Dr. Collins, first acknowledging that transparency is paramount, and that, yes, we should declassify this information, and when we have listened to them help navigate us through this tricky journey, and they tell us earlier today, "Give us the information," I think that is why here, this evening, this will go through with unanimous consent, because it makes sense.

And wherever it leads us, we should be happy that we finally might get to the bottom of this—whatever it reveals. We don't know where it will take us. It is relying on what is most important—on the information we housed. Let's make sure the American public can see it and that any group that wants to analyze what happened can, including the rest of the world.

So it was easy for me to get onboard, to get behind something so simple that says nothing more than if we got the information, let's show it. Let's not hide behind it. And when you get individuals like Dr. Fauci, Dr. Collins, the director now of the WHO, something is afoot, and we need to find out.

I am glad that we are here this evening punctuating this so that we get it done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, the American people can be trusted with the truth. More than that, the American people deserve the truth.

They deserve to know the true origins of this virus. They deserve to be able to evaluate the evidence for themselves. They deserve it. Their government owes it to them, and it is time to act.

And the American people deserve something else. They deserve to have this government hold accountable that nation which started this virus, whose lies about this virus turned it into a global pandemic, whose lies about this virus prevented our country and many others from being able to address it effectively in time. Of course, I am talking about China. The American people deserve to have all of the evidence and

deserve to have this government's full effort and the effort of our allies and partners in holding accountable China for what it has done, not just to this country but to the world, and to make sure that something like this never happens again.

So, Mr. President, I ask now unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 1867, which is at desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1867) to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1867) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1867

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "COVID-19 Origin Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of State released a fact sheet on January 15, 2021, about the Wuhan Institute of Virology (WIV) which stated the following:

(A) "The U.S. government has reason to believe that several researchers inside the WIV became sick in autumn 2019, before the first identified case of the outbreak, with symptoms consistent with both COVID-19 and common seasonal illnesses."

(B) "WIV researchers conducted experiments involving RaTG13, the bat coronavirus identified by the WIV in January 2020 as its closest sample to SARS-CoV-2."

(C) "Despite the WIV presenting itself as a civilian institution, the United States has determined that the WIV has collaborated on publications and secret projects with China's military."

(2) Former Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Robert Redfield, stated in March 2021 that, "the most likely etiology of this pathogen in Wuhan was from a laboratory" and noted that, "[i]t is not unusual for respiratory pathogens that are being worked on in a laboratory to infect the laboratory worker."

(3) Director-General of the World Health Organization Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus acknowledged in March 2021 that the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) may have originated in a laboratory and said this hypothesis "requires further investigation, potentially with additional missions involving specialist experts."

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) identifying the origin of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is critical for preventing a similar pandemic from occurring in the future;

(2) there is reason to believe the COVID-19 pandemic may have originated at the Wuhan Institute of Virology; and

(3) the Director of National Intelligence should declassify and make available to the public as much information as possible about the origin of COVID-19 so the United States and like-minded countries can—

(A) identify the origin of COVID-19 as expeditiously as possible, and

(B) use that information to take all appropriate measures to prevent a similar pandemic from occurring again.

SEC. 4. DECLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION RELATED TO THE ORIGIN OF COVID-19.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) declassify any and all information relating to potential links between the Wuhan Institute of Virology and the origin of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), including—

(A) activities performed by the Wuhan Institute of Virology with or on behalf of the People's Liberation Army;

(B) coronavirus research or other related activities performed at the Wuhan Institute of Virology prior to the outbreak of COVID-19; and

(C) researchers at the Wuhan Institute of Virology who fell ill in autumn 2019, including for any such researcher—

(i) the researcher's name;

(ii) the researcher's symptoms;

(iii) the date of the onset of the researcher's symptoms;

(iv) the researcher's role at the Wuhan Institute of Virology;

(v) whether the researcher was involved with or exposed to coronavirus research at the Wuhan Institute of Virology;

(vi) whether the researcher visited a hospital while they were ill; and

(vii) a description of any other actions taken by the researcher that may suggest they were experiencing a serious illness at the time; and

(2) submit to Congress an unclassified report that contains—

(A) all of the information described under paragraph (1); and

(B) only such redactions as the Director determines necessary to protect sources and methods.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I thank the Senate for this action tonight.

This is, as Senator BRAUN said, an important first step. It is only a first step, but the truth is always the right step, and that is the action that we have taken tonight.

I yield the floor.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up the following amendments: Lee, No. 1929; Coons, No. 1588; Braun, No. 1771; Marshall, No. 1973, as modified; and Sasse, No. 2023; further, that at 9:15 p.m. today, the Senate vote in relation to the amendments in the order listed with no amendments in order to these amendments prior to a vote in relation to the amendment, with 60 affirmative votes required for adoption and 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to each vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DESERT SAGE YOUTH WELLNESS CENTER ACCESS IMPROVEMENT ACT

AMENDING THE ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN ACT

AMENDING THE GRANDE RONDE RESERVATION ACT

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following bills en bloc: Calendar No. 21, S. 144; Calendar No. 40, S. 325; Calendar No. 52, S. 559.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bills by title en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 144) to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, to acquire private land to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 325) to amend the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act to extend the deadline for a report by the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 559) to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, and for other purposes.

Ms. CANTWELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bills be considered read a third time en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and were read the third time.

Ms. CANTWELL. I know of no further debate on the bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the bills, the bills, having been read the third time en bloc, the question is, Shall the bills pass?

The bills (S. 144, S. 325, and S. 559) were passed as follows:

S. 144

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center Access Improvement Act".

SEC. 2. ACCESS ROAD FOR DESERT SAGE YOUTH WELLNESS CENTER.

(a) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, is authorized to acquire, from willing sellers, the land in Hemet, California, upon which is located a dirt road known as "Best Road", beginning at the driveway of the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center at Faure Road and extending to the junction of Best Road and Sage Road.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Secretary shall pay fair market value for the land authorized to be acquired under paragraph (1). Fair market value shall be determined—

(A) using Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) by an appraiser acceptable to the Secretary and the owners of the land to be acquired.

(3) ADDITIONAL RIGHTS.—In addition to the land referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary is authorized to acquire, from willing sellers, land or interests in land as reasonably necessary to construct and maintain the road as required by subsection (b).

(b) CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROAD.—

(1) CONSTRUCTION.—After the Secretary acquires the land pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall construct on that land a paved road that is generally located over Best Road to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California.

(2) MAINTENANCE.—The Secretary shall—

(A) maintain and manage the road constructed pursuant to paragraph (1); or

(B) enter into an agreement with Riverside County, California, to own, maintain and manage the road constructed pursuant to paragraph (1).

S. 325

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN REPORT.

Section 3(f) of the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act (Public Law 114-244; 130 Stat. 987) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "3 years" and inserting "5 years".

S. 559

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. GRAND RONDE RESERVATION ACT AMENDMENT.

Section 1(d) of Public Law 100-425 (commonly known as the "Grand Ronde Reservation Act") (102 Stat. 1594) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "lands within the State of Oregon" and inserting "the 84 acres known as the Thompson Strip";

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) GAMING PROHIBITION.—Any real property obtained by the Tribes as part of a land claim settlement approved by the United States shall not be eligible, or used, for any class II gaming or class III gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) (as those terms are defined in section 4 of that Act (25 U.S.C. 2703))."

SEC. 2. TREATY RIGHTS OF FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES.

Nothing in this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, shall be construed to enlarge, confirm, adjudicate, affect, or modify any treaty right of an Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)).

**AUTHORIZING THE SEMINOLE
TRIBE OF FLORIDA TO LEASE
OR TRANSFER CERTAIN LAND**

**KLAMATH TRIBE JUDGMENT FUND
REPEAL ACT**

**ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH
CONSORTIUM LAND TRANSFER
ACT OF 2021**

**PROVIDING FOR THE CONVEYANCE
OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TO THE
TANANA TRIBAL COUNCIL**

**SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGIONAL
HEALTH CONSORTIUM LAND
TRANSFER ACT OF 2021**

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following bills en bloc: Calendar No. 38, S. 108; Calendar No. 39, S. 314; Calendar No. 41, S. 548; Calendar No. 42, S. 549; and Calendar No. 43, S. 550.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bills en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 108) to authorize the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 314) to repeal the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act.

A bill (S. 548) to convey land in Anchorage, Alaska, to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 549) to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 550) to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska, and for other purposes.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bills be considered read a third time and passed en bloc and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc with no intervening action or debate.

The bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and were read the third time, en bloc.

The bills (S. 108, S. 314, S. 548, S. 549, and S. 550) were passed en bloc, as follows:

S. 108

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. APPROVAL NOT REQUIRED TO VALIDATE CERTAIN LAND TRANS-ACTIONS OF THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, without further approval, ratification, or authorization by the United States, the Seminole Tribe of Florida may lease, sell, convey, warrant, or otherwise transfer all or any part of the interest of the Seminole Tribe of Florida in any real property that is not held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

(b) TRUST LAND NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this section—

(1) authorizes the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease, sell, convey, warrant, or otherwise transfer all or any part of an interest in any real property that is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Seminole Tribe of Florida; or

(2) affects the operation of any law governing leasing, selling, conveying, warranting, or otherwise transferring any interest in any real property that is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

S. 314

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Repeal Act”.

SEC. 2. REPEAL.

Public Law 89-224 (commonly known as the “Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act”) (79 Stat. 897) is repealed.

SEC. 3. DISBURSEMENT OF REMAINING FUNDS.

Notwithstanding any provision of Public Law 89-224 (79 Stat. 897) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) relating to the distribution or use of funds, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall disburse to the Klamath Tribe the balance of any funds that, on or before the date of enactment of this Act, were appropriated or deposited into the trust accounts for remaining legal fees and administration and per capita trust accounts, as identified by the Secretary of the Interior, under that Act (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act).

S. 548

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium Land Transfer Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY TO THE ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years, after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall convey to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium located in Anchorage, Alaska (referred to in this section as the “Consortium”), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in subsection (b) for use in connection with health programs.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The conveyance of the property under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be made by warranty deed; and

(B) shall not—

(i) require any consideration from the Consortium for the property;

(ii) impose any obligation, term, or condition on the Consortium; or

(iii) allow for any reversionary interest of the United States in the property.

(3) EFFECT ON ANY QUITCLAIM DEED.—The conveyance by the Secretary of title by warranty deed under paragraph (1) shall, on the effective date of the conveyance, supersede and render of no future effect any quitclaim deed to the property described in subsection (b) executed by the Secretary and the Consortium.

(b) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The property referred to in subsection (a), including all land, improvements, and appurtenances, is—

(1) Lot 1A in Block 31A, East Addition, Anchorage Townsite, United States Survey No.

408, Plat No. 96-117, recorded on November 22, 1996, in the Anchorage Recording District; and

(2) Block 32C, East Addition, Anchorage Townsite, United States Survey No. 408, Plat No. 96-118, recorded on November 22, 1996, in the Anchorage Recording District.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY.—

(1) LIABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(i) the Consortium shall not be liable for any soil, surface water, groundwater, or other contamination resulting from the disposal, release, or presence of any environmental contamination on any portion of the property described in subsection (b) that occurred on or before the date on which the property is conveyed to the Consortium under subsection (a)(1); and

(ii) the Secretary shall not be liable for any soil, surface water, groundwater, or other contamination resulting from the disposal, release, or presence of any environmental contamination on any portion of the property described in subsection (b) that occurred after the date on which the Consortium controlled, occupied, and used the property.

(B) ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.—An environmental contamination described in subparagraph (A) includes any oil or petroleum products, hazardous substances, hazardous materials, hazardous waste, pollutants, toxic substances, solid waste, or any other environmental contamination or hazard as defined in any Federal or State of Alaska law.

(2) EASEMENT.—The Secretary shall be accorded any easement or access to the property conveyed under subsection (a)(1) as may be reasonably necessary to satisfy any retained obligation or liability of the Secretary.

(3) NOTICE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACTIVITY AND WARRANTY.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 120(h)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)(3)).

S. 549

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY TO THE TANANA TRIBAL COUNCIL.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 180 days, after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall convey to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska (referred to in this section as the “Council”), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in subsection (b) for use in connection with health and social services programs.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The conveyance of the property under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be made by warranty deed; and

(B) shall not—

(i) require any consideration from the Council for the property;

(ii) impose any obligation, term, or condition on the Council; or

(iii) allow for any reversionary interest of the United States in the property.

(3) EFFECT ON ANY QUITCLAIM DEED.—The conveyance by the Secretary of title by warranty deed under paragraph (1) shall, on the effective date of the conveyance, supersede and render of no future effect any quitclaim deed to the property described in subsection (b) executed by the Secretary and the Council.

(b) **PROPERTY DESCRIBED.**—The property, including all land, improvements, and appurtenances, described in this subsection is the property included in U.S. Survey No. 5958 in the village of Tanana, Alaska, within surveyed lot 12, T. 4 N., R. 22 W., Fairbanks Meridian, Alaska, containing 11.25 acres.

(c) **ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY.**—

(1) **LIABILITY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Council shall not be liable for any soil, surface water, groundwater, or other contamination resulting from the disposal, release, or presence of any environmental contamination on any portion of the property described in subsection (b) on or before the date on which the property is conveyed to the Council.

(B) **ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.**—An environmental contamination described in subparagraph (A) includes any oil or petroleum products, hazardous substances, hazardous materials, hazardous waste, pollutants, toxic substances, solid waste, or any other environmental contamination or hazard as defined in any Federal or State of Alaska law.

(2) **EASEMENT.**—The Secretary shall be accorded any easement or access to the property conveyed under this section as may be reasonably necessary to satisfy any retained obligation or liability of the Secretary.

(3) **NOTICE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACTIVITY AND WARRANTY.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 120(h)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)(3)).

S. 550

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium Land Transfer Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years, after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall convey to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska (referred to in this Act as the “Consortium”), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in section 3 for use in connection with health and social services programs.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—The conveyance of the property under subsection (a)—

(1) shall be made by warranty deed; and

(2) shall not—

(A) require any consideration from the Consortium for the property;

(B) impose any obligation, term, or condition on the Consortium; or

(C) allow for any reversionary interest of the United States in the property.

(c) **EFFECT ON ANY QUITCLAIM DEED.**—The conveyance by the Secretary of title by warranty deed under subsection (a) shall, on the effective date of the conveyance, supersede and render of no future effect any quitclaim deed to the property described in section 3 executed by the Secretary and the Consortium.

SEC. 3. PROPERTY DESCRIBED.

The property, including all land and appurtenances, described in this section is the property included in U.S. Survey 1496, lots 4 and 7, partially surveyed T. 55 S., R. 63 E., Copper River Meridian, containing approximately 10.87 acres in Sitka, Alaska.

SEC. 4. ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY.

(a) **LIABILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Consortium shall not be liable for any soil, surface water, groundwater, or other contamination resulting from the disposal, release, or presence of any environmental contamination on any portion of the property described in section 3 on or before the date on which the property is conveyed to the Consortium, except that the Secretary shall not be liable for any contamination that occurred after the date that the Consortium controlled, occupied, and used the property.

(2) **ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.**—An environmental contamination described in paragraph (1) includes any oil or petroleum products, hazardous substances, hazardous materials, hazardous waste, pollutants, toxic substances, solid waste, or any other environmental contamination or hazard as defined in any Federal or State of Alaska law.

(b) **EASEMENT.**—The Secretary shall be accorded any easement or access to the property conveyed under this Act as may be reasonably necessary to satisfy any retained obligation or liability of the Secretary.

(c) **NOTICE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACTIVITY AND WARRANTY.**—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary shall comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 120(h)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)(3)).

RECOGNIZING 50 YEARS OF SERVICE BY THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION, COMMONLY KNOWN AS AMTRAK

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 190 and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 190.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 190) recognizing 50 years of service by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, commonly known as Amtrak.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. CANTWELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 190) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of April 29, 2021, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 243, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 243) designating May 2021 as “Older Americans Month”.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. CANTWELL. I know of no further debate on this measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 243) was agreed to.

Ms. CANTWELL. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

PROVIDING FOR MEMBERS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 244, which was introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 244) providing for members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. CANTWELL. I further ask that the resolution be agreed to and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 244) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, and all nominations on the Secretary’s Desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Space Force; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en

bloc with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions; and that the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Christine Elizabeth Wormuth, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Army, vice Ryan McCarthy.

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be Rear Admiral (lower half)

Capt. Kristin Acquavella

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Jay M. Bargerion
Brig. Gen. Brian W. Cavanaugh
Brig. Gen. Dimitri Henry
Brig. Gen. Ryan P. Heritage
Brig. Gen. Christopher A. McPhillips
Brig. Gen. Robert B. Sofge, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Matthew G. Trollinger

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment as Surgeon General of the Air Force and for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 9036 and 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Robert I. Miller

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Edward D. Banta

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Gen. Paul J. LaCamera

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Randy A. George

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN466 AIR FORCE nominations (1178) beginning CODY W. ABLES, and ending AUSTIN R. ZIMMER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN467 AIR FORCE nominations (379) beginning JARED T. ABRAMOWICZ, and ending GABRIELLE R. ZUNIGA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN468 AIR FORCE nominations (267) beginning RUBEN ADORNORODRIGUEZ, and ending ADAM BRIAN ZUCKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and ap-

peared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN469 AIR FORCE nominations (399) beginning DONALD J. ADKINS, and ending ZHENG ZHONG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN470 AIR FORCE nominations (52) beginning KAILA WEBER ACRES, and ending JAMIE M. WYCKOFF, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

IN THE ARMY

PN471 ARMY nomination of Che T. Arosemena, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN472 ARMY nomination of Regina N. Moeckel, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN501 ARMY nomination of Brendan J. Cullinan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN502 ARMY nomination of James B. Kavanaugh, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN503 ARMY nomination of Justin P. Overbaugh, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN504 ARMY nominations (450) beginning KYLE R. ABRUZZESE, and ending D012084, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN505 ARMY nominations (325) beginning JASON K. ABBOTT, and ending D015268, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN506 ARMY nominations (245) beginning ISAIAH C. ABBOTT, and ending D015178, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN507 ARMY nominations (30) beginning BRYAN B. AULT, and ending TIMOTHY D. ZALESKY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN512 ARMY nominations (2) beginning AARON T. MURRAY, and ending TIFFANY H. Y. PIKELEE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN513 ARMY nomination of Christopher L. Hansen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN63 MARINE CORPS nomination of Joseph W. Hockett, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN76 MARINE CORPS nomination of Jared A. Mason, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN514 MARINE CORPS nomination of Daniel W. Laux, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

IN THE NAVY

PN56 NAVY nomination of James M. McDonald, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN204 NAVY nomination of Zachary P. Ruthven, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 22, 2021.

PN205 NAVY nomination of Donald G. Barnett, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 22, 2021.

PN209 NAVY nomination of Robert W. McFarlin, IV, which was received by the Sen-

ate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 22, 2021.

PN210 NAVY nomination of Michael G. Mortensen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 22, 2021.

PN312 NAVY nomination of Justin A. Dargan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN314 NAVY nomination of Raymond Sudduth, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN315 NAVY nomination of Eric D. Lockett, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN515 NAVY nomination of Benjamin R. Ventresca, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN532 NAVY nomination of Roy M. Hoagland, II, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

PN473 SPACE FORCE nominations (80) beginning CHRISTIAN NELS ALF, and ending DANIEL R. ZERI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT— Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 1588 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1502

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I rise to call up my amendment No. 1588, which is cosponsored by Senators GRAHAM and LUJÁN, BARASSO, and COLLINS.

This amendment would establish a Foundation for Energy Security and Innovation, a nonprofit Foundation to support the Department of Energy's mission to help raise private capital to accelerate the commercialization of new and cutting-edge technologies.

As China has dramatically ramped up their R&D funding, our Federal funding has remained stagnant, threatening U.S. competitiveness and our potential to develop, bring to scale, and export clean energy technologies.

This amendment will take a model already proven by Foundations affiliated with the NIH, the CDC, the Department of Agriculture, and create a Foundation to channel private sector investments into our world-class scientific innovation institutions, our National Labs.

This new Foundation would support the great work already happening at

the Department of Energy by leveraging public-private partnerships to address tech transfer barriers.

Working on this bill over the years, I have heard significant interest from the private sector and philanthropists looking for an entity to coordinate their investment.

This bipartisan and bicameral bill passed the House last year with the leadership of now Senator LUJÁN, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

I want to thank my partners, Senators GRAHAM and LUJÁN, for their leadership and thank Senators BARRASSO and COLLINS for cosponsoring, Senators SCHUMER and MANCHIN for their support, and Senators WICKER, CANTWELL, and YOUNG for their leadership on the Endless Frontier Act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. COONS] proposes an amendment numbered 1588 to amendment No. 1502.

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of May 19, 2021 under “Text of Amendments.”)

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1588

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 83, nays 14, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 210 Leg.]

YEAS—83

Baldwin	Cramer	Klobuchar
Barrasso	Daines	Lankford
Bennet	Duckworth	Leahy
Blumenthal	Durbin	Luján
Blunt	Ernst	Markey
Booker	Feinstein	McConnell
Boozman	Fischer	Menendez
Braun	Gillibrand	Merkley
Brown	Graham	Moran
Burr	Grassley	Murkowski
Cantwell	Hassan	Murphy
Capito	Heinrich	Murray
Cardin	Hickenlooper	Ossoff
Carper	Hirono	Padilla
Casey	Hoeven	Peters
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Portman
Collins	Inhofe	Reed
Coons	Kaine	Romney
Cornyn	Kelly	Rosen
Cortez Masto	Kennedy	Rounds
Cotton	King	Rubio

Sanders	Smith	Warnock
Sasse	Stabenow	Warren
Schatz	Sullivan	Whitehouse
Schumer	Tester	Wicker
Scott (SC)	Thune	Wyden
Shaheen	Van Hollen	Young
Sinema	Warner	

NAYS—14

Crapo	Lee	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Lummis	Shelby
Hagerty	Marshall	Toomey
Hawley	Paul	Tuberville
Johnson	Risch	

NOT VOTING—3

Blackburn	Manchin	Tillis
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 83, the nays are 14.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1588) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1929 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1502

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 1929 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 1929 to amendment No. 1502.

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of May 24, 2021, under “Text of Amendments.”)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are now 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, on the amendment.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, the United States of America cannot meaningfully compete with Communist China. If our own government and if our own Federal regulatory system, one that 25 years ago was costing the American economy \$300 billion a year and is now costing the American economy \$2 trillion, if that regulatory system is hobbling us, we won't be able to compete.

That is why I introduced this amendment No. 1929, to bring the focus of the debate back to where it belongs—back to our regulatory challenges. It sets up a Regulatory Oversight and Review Task Force, composed of OMB, OIRA, and people in the private sector with expertise in this area.

The bipartisan task force would have, as its job, to conduct annually a review of all Federal regulations to figure out what is working, what is not working, what is harming American job growth, and what is helping.

Congress would then have the opportunity to review these recommendations and review recommendations in a way that would ultimately bring about regulatory reform helping us to compete with Communist China.

We can't beat China at its own game. We have to beat China by being our best selves. That is what amendment 1929 will do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, this measure undermines Federal Agencies'

efforts to protect workers, consumers, our environment, and public health. When Federal Agencies create regulations, they must look at the full range of costs and benefits, including the impact on employers, workers, and vulnerable groups.

This measure shuts out most of these voices. It is designed to push Congress to repeal regulations without considering the concerns of workers who rely on Federal safety standards or communities whose water has been polluted by lead.

If Congress is concerned about a regulation, we already have tools to make the needed changes—either passing a law or using procedures like the Congressional Review Act. We need to move forward on bipartisan policies that will improve our Nation's competitiveness, not measures that will endanger our constituents and our communities. I urge my colleagues to vote no on amendment 1929.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1929

Mr. LEE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the remaining votes tonight be 10-minute votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 211 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Burr	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Collins	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Shelby
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Booker	Cardin
Bennet	Brown	Carper
Blumenthal	Cantwell	Casey

Coons
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich
Hickenlooper
Hirono
Kaine
Kelly
King
Klobuchar

Leahy
Lujan
Markey
Menendez
Merkley
Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Reed
Rosen
Sanders
Schatz

Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—3

Blackburn Manchin Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 49.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1929) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 1771 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1502

Mr. BRAUN. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 1771 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. BRAUN] proposes an amendment numbered 1771 to amendment No. 1502.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain types of human-animal chimeras)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN HUMAN-ANIMAL CHIMERAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 51 the following:

“CHAPTER 52—CERTAIN TYPES OF HUMAN-ANIMAL CHIMERAS PROHIBITED

“Sec.

“1131. Definitions.

“1132. Prohibition on human-animal chimeras.

“§ 1131. Definitions

“In this chapter:

“(1) HUMAN EMBRYO.—The term ‘human embryo’ means an organism of the species *Homo sapiens* during the earliest stages of development, from 1 cell up to 8 weeks after conception.

“(2) PROHIBITED HUMAN-ANIMAL CHIMERA.—The term ‘prohibited human-animal chimera’ means—

“(A) a human embryo into which a nonhuman cell or cells (or the component parts thereof) have been introduced to render the embryo’s membership in the species *Homo sapiens* uncertain;

“(B) a human-animal embryo produced by fertilizing a human egg with nonhuman sperm;

“(C) a human-animal embryo produced by fertilizing a nonhuman egg with human sperm;

“(D) an embryo produced by introducing a nonhuman nucleus into a human egg;

“(E) an embryo produced by introducing a human nucleus into a nonhuman egg;

“(F) an embryo containing at least haploid sets of chromosomes from both a human and a nonhuman life form;

“(G) a nonhuman life form engineered such that human gametes develop within the body of a nonhuman life form;

“(H) a nonhuman life form engineered such that it contains a human brain or a brain de-

rived wholly or predominantly from human neural tissues;

“(I) nonhuman life form engineered such that it exhibits human facial features or other bodily morphologies to resemble human features; or

“(J) an embryo produced by mixing human and nonhuman cells, such that—

“(i) human gametes develop within the body of the resultant organism;

“(ii) it contains a human brain or a brain derived wholly or predominantly from human neural tissues; or

“(iii) it exhibits human facial features or other bodily morphologies to resemble human features.

“§ 1132. Prohibition on certain human-animal chimeras

“(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly, in or otherwise affecting interstate commerce—

“(1) create or attempt to create a prohibited human-animal chimera;

“(2) transfer or attempt to transfer a human embryo into a nonhuman womb;

“(3) transfer or attempt to transfer a nonhuman embryo into a human womb; or

“(4) transport or receive for any purpose a prohibited human-animal chimera.

“(b) PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Whoever violates subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

“(2) CIVIL PENALTY.—Whoever violates subsection (a) shall be subject to a civil fine of the greater of—

“(A) \$1,000,000; or

“(B) the amount equal to twice the amount of the gross pecuniary gain, if any.

“(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section does not prohibit research involving the use of transgenic animal models containing human genes or transplantation of human organs, tissues, or cells into recipient animals, if such activities are not prohibited under subsection (a).”.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 51 the following:

“52. Certain types of human-animal chimeras prohibited1131.”.

Mr. BRAUN. Madam President, in recent years, research involving human-animal hybrids has become much more prevalent. For example, in April, researchers in China created a monkey-human hybrid embryo that they allowed to grow and studied for weeks.

I have serious ethical concerns with this type of human chimera research. My amendment would ban the practice by applying the NIH’s current anti-chimera policy universally.

Due to the dangerous and offensive nature of this research, my amendment imposes penalties on those who participate in this unethical research.

We must act now. Just this morning, the International Society for Stem Cell Research, an international standards-setting body, issued guidance that permits the creation of human-animal hybrids. I ask that my Senate colleagues reject this foreign position and maintain our own NIH’s ethical standards.

All life is sacred. It is Congress’s responsibility to enact commonsense bioethics.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

Mr. BRAUN. Please support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I was just here yesterday reminding my colleagues that this is a bipartisan bill to help families across our country by boosting American’s competitiveness. I have said it already. I will say it again. That means we have to ensure that American research is guided by science, not ideology.

This amendment does the exact opposite and undermines scientifically significant research that could actually help develop new treatments and ultimately lead to lifesaving organ transplants.

If we are serious about bipartisan commitment to American innovation, we have to stop these ideological attacks on medical research and focus on the science and ultimately the health of our patients.

I urge a “no” vote. Thank you.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1771

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BRAUN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or change their vote?

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 212 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Burr	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Collins	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Shelby
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Hassan	Ossoff
Bennet	Heinrich	Padilla
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Peters
Booker	Hirono	Reed
Brown	Kaine	Rosen
Cantwell	Kelly	Sanders
Cardin	King	Schatz
Carper	Klobuchar	Schumer
Casey	Leahy	Shaheen
Coons	Lujan	Sinema
Cortez Masto	Markey	Smith
Duckworth	Menendez	Stabenow
Durbin	Merkley	Tester
Feinstein	Murphy	
Gillibrand	Murray	

Van Hollen Warnock Whitehouse
Warner Warren Wyden

NOT VOTING—3

Blackburn Manchin Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 49.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is rejected.

The amendment (No. 1771) was rejected.

The junior Senator from Kansas.

AMENDMENT NO. 1973, AS MODIFIED, TO
AMENDMENT NO. 1502

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 1973, as modified, with the changes at the desk and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARSHALL] proposes an amendment numbered 1973, as modified, to amendment No. 1502.

The amendment, as modified, is as follows:

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate regarding the need to conduct a comprehensive investigation to determine the origins of COVID-19, and for other purposes)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING AN INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE THE ORIGINS OF COVID-19.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) COVID-19 has taken the lives of nearly 3,500,000 individuals around the world.

(2) Understanding the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic is essential to addressing our vulnerabilities and preventing future crises.

(3) In May 2020, the World Health Assembly did not authorize a comprehensive investigation into the origins of COVID-19, and instead passed a significantly limited compromise resolution, with Chinese government support, which did not explicitly include in its scope the possibility of a research-related accident.

(4) The 2020 World Health Assembly resolution and its terms of reference, which were negotiated privately between the World Health Organization (in this section referred to as “WHO”) and Chinese authorities, handed the Chinese government control over the joint-study process by giving the Chinese government veto power over which international experts were allowed to participate in the joint study and by agreeing that most primary research would be carried out by Chinese teams without ensuring broad access to primary data by international experts.

(5) As a result of these terms, the significant structural, procedural, and analytical shortcomings of the joint study, and the severe restrictions imposed by Chinese authorities, the WHO-convened joint study into the origins of COVID-19 was prevented from providing a balanced consideration of the multiple theories of the origin of COVID-19.

(6) Only 4 of the 313 pages of the joint-study team report and its annexes addressed the possibility of a laboratory accident, and no thorough examination of the lab incident hypothesis was carried out by the joint-study team.

(7) Some of the international experts on the joint-study team stated that they lacked

the means and resources to properly investigate the research-related accident hypothesis, and they were neither able nor meant to do such a full investigation but instead were acting as a “study review group”.

(8) WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus commented on March 30, 2021, the day the joint-study report was released, “I do not believe that [the joint-study team’s] assessment [of a possible lab incident] was extensive enough. Further data and studies will be needed to reach more robust conclusions . . . potentially with additional missions involving specialist experts, which I am ready to deploy.”.

(9) The WHO Director-General further commented, “As far as WHO is concerned all hypotheses remain on the table . . . We have not yet found the source of the virus, and we must continue to follow the science and leave no stone unturned as we do . . . It is clear that we need more research across a range of areas, which will entail further field visits.”.

(10) The March 30, 2021 Joint Statement on the WHO-convened COVID-19 Origins Study by the United States and 13 other countries recognized the severe shortcomings of the joint-study process and called for “a transparent and independent analysis and evaluation, free from interference and undue influence.”.

(11) In spite of the devastation the COVID-19 pandemic has caused in the United States and around the world, no process currently exists to ensure a comprehensive investigation into the source of COVID-19.

(12) Such an investigation is essential for ensuring this type of crisis never happens again for the benefit of all people, all nations, and future generations.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) a comprehensive investigation to determine the origins of COVID-19 must be conducted by WHO immediately, with access to all relevant records, samples, and personnel in China, and that such investigation must fully explore all possible sources of the COVID-19 pandemic, including exclusively “natural” zoonosis in the wild, human contamination in an animal farm, and a research-related accident;

(2) the United States delegation to the World Health Assembly should, in concert with allies and partners around the world, work to ensure that an international scientific investigation into the origins of COVID-19, with full access to all relevant records, samples, and personnel in China, will be authorized by the World Health Assembly and implemented with extreme urgency; and

(3) should such a full investigation not be authorized by the 2021 World Health Assembly, then the United States Government should immediately begin planning a comprehensive and data-driven investigation into the COVID-19 pandemic origins, in concert with willing partner governments and experts around the world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are now 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, on the amendment.

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, over the past year, COVID-19 has spread to all corners of the world, killing more than 3 million people in its path, including more than 550,000 Americans. We were originally told this virus initiated in a wet market or that it may have come from a bat that directly infected a human. However, the preponderance of evidence now suggests this virus may have leaked from a lab in Wuhan.

With the World Health Assembly meeting this week, I ask this body to fully express support for a complete investigation into this outbreak. It is outrageous and inconceivable that a comprehensive investigation has still not occurred.

If China continues on its path of coverup, we must begin planning a full investigation, including with partners around the world. It would be utterly irresponsible to suffer through the worst pandemic in a century and not have the origins fully investigated.

Our bipartisan amendment will deliver the message that the Chinese must show us the data and be transparent with the world, and if they don’t, we will fight to get to the bottom of this pandemic.

I thank Senator GILLIBRAND for introducing this amendment with me and ask that all Senators join us in approving it, and we hope, we believe, that this can pass with a voice vote.

Thank you. And I yield.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I yield back all time, and I support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1973

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to vitiate the 60-vote threshold for this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 1973), as modified, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

AMENDMENT NO. 2023 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1502

Mr. SASSE. Madam President, I would like to call up my amendment No. 2023 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SASSE] proposes amendment numbered 2023 to amendment No. 1502.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To authorize appropriations for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to conduct research and development in key technology focus areas)

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there is authorized to be appropriated for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to conduct research and development in key technology focus areas \$3,500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(b) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Any amount appropriated pursuant to the authorization in subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant any amounts already appropriated for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. SASSE. Madam President, my amendment about doubling DARPA funding is really simple: It doubles DARPA funding. This amendment would provide an additional \$3.5 billion a year to the base, \$3.5 billion that DARPA currently receives over the next 5 years.

To members of the Armed Services Committee, I would tell you, this amendment doesn't do anything to mess with your base authorization. Your work is not displaced. This is simply additive. Modern war isn't just about enemy landings; it is also about enemy hackings. And the Chinese Communist Party is currently pouring money into machine learning, AI, and quantum because they think if they achieve first-mover advantage in cyber, they will ultimately become the world's preeminent superpower. DARPA's job is to make sure that doesn't happen.

We to need to make sure that Chairman Xi lies awake at night worrying about his critical infrastructure, his networks, and his vulnerabilities. And DARPA is currently doing that work, but DARPA is not funded for us to win the technology race.

Money that goes to NSF, which is the core of the bill that is before us—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SASSE (continuing). Is important, but DARPA is different. DARPA is the one that leads Chairman Xi to be worried at night.

I request a "yes" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. SASSE. I ask for a recorded vote, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 2023

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 67, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 213 Leg.]

YEAS—67

Barrasso	Casey	Daines
Bennet	Collins	Durbin
Blumenthal	Coons	Ernst
Blunt	Cornyn	Fischer
Boozman	Cortez Masto	Gillibrand
Burr	Cotton	Graham
Cantwell	Cramer	Hagerty
Capito	Cruz	Hassan

Heinrich
Hickenlooper
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Kaine
Kelly
Kennedy
King
Lujan
Marshall
McConnell
Moran
Murkowski
Murphy

Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Portman
Romney
Rosen
Rounds
Rubio
Sasse
Schatz
Schumer
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shaheen

Shelby
Sinema
Stabenow
Sullivan
Tester
Thune
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wicker
Young

NAYS—30

Baldwin
Booker
Braun
Brown
Cardin
Carper
Cassidy
Crapo
Duckworth
Feinstein

Grassley
Hawley
Hirono
Johnson
Klobuchar
Lankford
Leahy
Lee
Lummis
Markley

Menendez
Merkley
Paul
Reed
Risch
Sanders
Smith
Toomey
Tuberville
Wyden

NOT VOTING—3

Blackburn

Manchin

Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 67, the nays are 30.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 2023) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. As if in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vitiate the previous action on Executive Calendar No. 135.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE LATE SENATOR DAVID HENRY GAMBRELL

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res 245, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 245) honoring the life and legacy of the late Senator David Henry Gambrell.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 245) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MORNING BUSINESS

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise today in recognition of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. This annual commemoration offers the opportunity to celebrate and reflect on the rich history of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Representatives Frank Horton of New York and Norman Mineta of California and later Senators Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga, both of Hawaii, first introduced a resolution in 1977 to establish an annual commemoration of the contributions of this community. That first resolution proclaimed the first 10 days of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Week. Congress passed a modified version of that resolution in 1978, which President Jimmy Carter signed into law. In 1990, Congress expanded Asian Pacific American Heritage Week to the entire month. Just 2 years later, Congress passed a final resolution permanently designating the month of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. This timing is deliberate: It commemorates important milestones—the arrival of the first Japanese to the United States on May 7, 1843, and the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad on May 10, 1869.

The Asian-American population is the fastest growing population in the United States, having risen from 10.5 million in 2000 to more than 23 million in 2020. More than 1.6 million individuals identify as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. With these combined figures, the Asian-American and Pacific Islander, AAPI, community makes up almost 7 percent of the U.S. population and roughly the same percentage of Maryland's population.

Nationwide, demographers estimate that this population, which consists of over 40 subgroups, will more than double from 20 million to more than 51 million by 2060.

Over the past year, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have played a vital role in our Nation's battle with COVID-19. Serving as frontline workers, first responders, and emergency personnel, they have provided life-saving and critical care to hundreds of thousands of people during unprecedented times.

The approximately 555,200 Asian-owned businesses in the United States represent approximately 1 in 10 businesses in the United States. As the chairman of the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee, I know the importance of each of these enterprises to our national economy and to the local communities they serve. I also know the serious challenges that all small business owners but particularly minority-owned businesses have faced since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some research indicates

that these businesses may have suffered the most significant economic effects of all demographic groups. Through the past year, I have sought to ensure that the Small Business Administration's grants and loans flow to smaller and minority-owned businesses.

Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have also served our Nation in important public service roles. Norm Mineta, after spending 20 years in the House of Representatives, served two Presidents—Bill Clinton and George W. Bush—first as Secretary of Commerce and then as the longest serving Secretary of Transportation. I was proud to serve with him in the House and with Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii from 2006 to 2012 during his tenure as President pro tempore of the Senate, a role that made him the highest ranking Asian-American government official in the history of the United States. Of course, KAMALA D. HARRIS eclipsed that distinction this year when she became Vice President—the first Asian American ever to hold that role. I am also proud every day to serve alongside Senators MAZIE HIRONO and TAMMY DUCKWORTH, two strong leaders who are committed to promoting the well-being and progress of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders along with all Americans.

The Asian-Americans and Pacific Islander population has long endured racism and prejudice. This discrimination reached a peak when President Roosevelt ordered the incarceration of over 100,000 Japanese Americans in internment camps as war began with the Empire of Japan in World War II. Over the last year and a half, we have seen an alarming and dangerous rise in prejudicial treatment and racially motivated hate crimes and attacks. According to a recent report, there were nearly 3,800 reported cases of anti-Asian discrimination related to COVID-19 between March 2020 and February 2021. Dangerous rhetoric such as calling COVID-19 the Chinese virus jeopardizes the safety and well-being of millions of Asian Americans.

It is time we stand up and protect our fellow neighbors, friends, coworkers, and loved ones. We need an all hands-on-deck approach to combat anti-Asian bias, prejudice, discrimination, hate crimes, and violence. Congress overwhelmingly passed S. 937, the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, which Senators HIRONO and DUCKWORTH introduced. This legislation serves as a pledge to our Asian-American community that we, as the United States of America, stand in solidarity with you and will not tolerate violations of your civil rights. I was proud to cosponsor Senators HIRONO and DUCKWORTH's resolution condemning discrimination against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. Working together with our local, State, national, and international partners—along with our allies in the private sector and faith

community—we can stem this dangerous trend and provide a sense of peace and security to our Asian-American brothers and sisters. In doing so, I am committed to listening to and being guided by the voices of those individuals and communities who have suffered harm.

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month offers all Americans the opportunity to recognize and to appreciate the important role of this community in our Nation, both throughout history and today. It is more important than ever that we all take advantage of it.

BORDER SECURITY

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, in the 4 months since the Democrats took control of the U.S. Government, they have not once indicated they understand the severity of the crisis playing out along our southern border.

It is hard to believe they get the same reports from Customs and Border Protection as I do, so just in case they haven't seen this month's update yet, I am going to go ahead and run through the numbers.

In April, CBP apprehended more than 178,000 people trying to illegally cross our border.

Almost 14,000 of them were unaccompanied children or single minors.

Drug seizures were up 6 percent from March. We have already seized more fentanyl this year than we did all last year.

On top of all that we are still catching smugglers trying to pass off counterfeit face masks, prohibited COVID test kits, and banned pharmaceuticals.

It is important to understand that all of this, from the human trafficking to the drug smuggling to the bootleg PPE operations, are symptoms of a much bigger problem.

We are dealing with a systemic humanitarian, health and safety, and national security crisis that gets worse every time the Biden administration doubles down on open borders rhetoric.

What is worse, they are treating the chaos like a logistics issue. Instead of trying to reduce the flow of migrants coming to the southern border, the Biden administration is trying to speed the flow.

They are actively trying to move as many migrants into our country as possible.

Last week, we received reports that the Department of Health and Human Services is using Chattanooga, TN, as a rally point for unaccompanied minors on their way to meet up with their sponsors or move on to area shelters and homes.

We saw video of the children getting off of planes at Wilson Air Center and boarding buses to continue on their journey. At least four planes full of unaccompanied minors landed in Chattanooga last week.

It is important to realize that all this was happening in the dead of night,

without the knowledge of any Tennessee elected officials or community leaders.

No transparency, no coordination, no notice whatsoever.

This is cause for concern not only because HHS circumvented State authorities but because this Agency has a history of operating under a veil of secrecy when it concerns their handling of migrant children.

Back in 2014, HHS blocked congressional oversight of their migrant housing facilities. Our attempts to tour one such facility, which at the time housed more than 1,000 children, were met with delays, denials and refusals.

Fast-forward to today, and HHS is being just as secretive about how they are managing care for these children. Fortunately, eyewitnesses have come forward to confirm the scope and secrecy of this operation.

One source said: "They have intentionally not shared a lot of information with us. They don't want this to get out."

He went on: "They had, to my understanding, a field full of buses with more buses and more buses running all of these routes. Now, they're flying the kids because the buses were easier to videotape going down the highway. They've changed their strategy from buses to flying . . . In Chattanooga and other cities, motorcoach companies are waiting on planes to land and continuing their trek further north, dropping kids off along the way."

Now, let's be clear about one thing: The children in those buses are victims—victims of irresponsible rhetoric, of bad policy, and of manipulation and abuse by traffickers.

I would implore my colleagues to listen to these stories and to accept that the tragedy is compounded by the knowledge that none of these children should have been on those buses in the first place.

Moving children through Border Patrol custody, into HHS custody, and then delivering them to sponsors throughout the country is not a solution to the problem. It only makes the problem worse.

If Democrats want to embrace a "humane" approach to immigration reform, they should stop worrying about those talking points and secure the border. Treat this like the crisis it is.

Restore the Migrant Protection Protocols. I have introduced a bill that would make that happen; all we need is a few votes and a signature.

Fully embrace our title 42 authority to turn away adults and children who attempt to enter the country illegally. Close the loophole that has tempted so many parents to send their children to the border alone.

Resume construction of the border wall, and invest in the infrastructure, technology, and manpower it will take to truly secure those points of entry.

But above all else, stop making promises you can't keep.

This is the most important piece of advice I can give to my colleagues on

the other side of the aisle and to the administration.

I know that you believe opening the border is compassionate policy, but the cartels are exploiting your version of compassion and using it to manipulate desperate families.

For some inexplicable reason, the Biden administration has made it official policy to finish the cartels' work for them and take these children to their new life, which could be as part of an MS-13 gang, or a labor work crew, or a sex trafficking ring. It could be with drug runners.

If you believe all these children are headed to their families, you're living in fantasyland.

Last week, Senator HAGERTY, Congressman FLEISCHMAN, and I sent a letter to HHS Secretary Xavier Becerra and OHS Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas asking for an explanation. We are still waiting for a satisfactory response.

But I will tell you, you cannot fix this crisis with a talking point. You cannot fix it by staying silent, as Secretaries Becerra and Mayorkas have chosen to be.

Parents are sending their children 1,000 miles across the continent in the custody of drug mules and sex traffickers because the administration has given them hope that if they take this one, unthinkable risk, the door will be open, and they will be able to follow their children into the country.

We have the power to stop this.

It is time to abandon talking points, address the root cause of the crisis, and secure our southern border before it is too late. Because if we have learned anything about how the cartels operate, the children who passed through Chattanooga last week, the ones who made it here, are the lucky ones.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CENTENNIAL OF GAGLIANO'S ITALIAN MARKET & DELI

• Mr. BENNET. Madam President it is my honor to congratulate Gagliano's Italian Market & Deli on 100 years of successful entrepreneurship founded in culture, community, and family in Pueblo, CO. The Gagliano's story is one of multigenerational immigrant success and a heartening example of the American dream.

Giuseppe Gagliano, known as Joe, left Italy in 1918. The promise of steel mill work and American opportunity drew him to Pueblo. Maria Carmella DeAngelo—his neighbor from the farmlands just outside of Palermo in Lucca, Sicily—followed him and they were married in 1920. Soon, they had their first child, Rose. In 1921, however, a catastrophic flood destroyed their first home. Later, they lost their second child, Francis, to illness. Despite these tragedies, the Gaglianos persisted in finding opportunity.

Joe began the family's legacy of entrepreneurship by saving enough

money selling milk from his cow before and after his shifts at the mill. Later that year, he used \$300 in savings to buy the empty lot next to their new Elm Street home to build an attached store.

Joe and Maria Gagliano's market stocked a wide variety of sought-after Italian foods and specialties that became popular with Pueblo's diverse immigrant community. Carmella soon developed the recipe for her classic Italian sausage that quickly became a mainstay of the business. While they nurtured their entrepreneurial success, they showed compassion to customers during the Great Depression by never pursuing unpaid debts under the interest free credit they offered. The Gaglianos and their extended family who helped to run the store also took pride in their hard work to become U.S. citizens.

The Gagliano's story shows the great power of family bonds with four generations having owned and operated the store, cultivating both its historic identity and its business growth over the decades. Founders Joe and Carmella Gagliano passed away in 1966 and 1992, respectively. In 1994, Joe and Rose (Gagliano) Cortese retired from the business. Their successors in owning and operating the store are Tony Gagliano, the nephew of original founder Joe, along with his wife Josephine and children, Bonnie and Vince.

I am grateful to commemorate this special moment that is a living reflection of the American dream. I wish for a pleasant community celebration of this milestone in Pueblo on June 26, 2021, as well. May the Gagliano family and their Italian Market & Deli take pride in their century of success and find many more years of prosperity and health to come.●

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARYLAND STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

• Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise to ask the Senate to join me in recognizing the Maryland State Bar Association on the 125th anniversary of its founding. Since its founding on August 28, 1896, the Maryland State Bar Association, MSBA, has advanced and protected the interests of Maryland attorneys, their clients, and the general public.

Over the past 125 years, the MSBA has grown into a premier professional trade association comprised of over 20,000 members from every segment of the legal profession. This includes large law firms, solo and small-firm practitioners, government lawyers, in-house counsel, nonprofit attorneys, judges, and legal academics. The MSBA has steadfastly supported the Maryland legal community in its important work to serve the public interest, facilitate commerce, and create a more fair and just society.

In the decades since its founding, the MSBA has advanced and supported the

demographic diversification of the Maryland bar. In partnership with the Judiciary of Maryland and numerous nonprofit partners, the MSBA and in particular its Committee on Diversity & Inclusion have fostered policies and programs to enhance the diversity of the practice of law in the State to the benefit of all Marylanders. The committee is charged with promoting recruitment, hiring, and retention processes to create environments within the legal community in which all individuals are encouraged to join, thrive, and lead the legal profession regardless of race, color, gender, gender identity, disability, sexual orientation, national origin, or any other characteristic of identity.

Over the years, the MSBA has also expanded its vision and mission to include efforts to promote access to civil legal services. The association has advocated for legislation to support the Maryland Legal Services Corporation, a critically important organization that raises and distributes funds to nonprofit organizations that provide civil legal assistance to low-income individuals in Maryland. As chair of the corporation from 1988 to 1995, I know firsthand the extraordinary and needed service that it provides. In addition, MSBA has in recent years integrated the operations of the Maryland Access to Justice Commission, an independent entity that convenes partners from the State attorney general to the private sector, to academia, to advance equal access to the civil justice system.

In the community at-large, the MSBA has played a significant role in enhancing civic literacy in Maryland, including by hosting thousands of high school students participating in mock trial and moot court competitions. These programs offer students the opportunity to enhance their skills and expose them to the practical implications and importance of the law. As a Maryland lawyer myself, I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating the Maryland State Bar Association for its exemplary service to the Maryland legal community over the past 125 years.●

RECOGNIZING THE FIRST CLASS OF GRADUATES FROM THE KIRK KERKORIAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

• Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, I rise to recognize the graduating class from the Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. This is an incredible milestone in the school and university's history, as well as for Southern Nevada. Fifty students who began their studies 4 years ago as the charter class of medical students had their degree of medical doctor MD, conferred earlier this month on May 7, 2021.

For Southern Nevada, this is a pinnacle achievement because until now, Las Vegas was the largest metropolitan area in the Nation without an MD-

granting medical school. Nevada has grown exponentially over the past few decades, and the number of physicians has not kept pace in our communities. Nevada ranks 45th in the Nation for the number of active physicians per 100,000 residents and comes in 48th for primary care physicians and 50th for general surgeons. Making this graduating class all the more exceptional, 18 of the 50 newly minted physicians plan on staying in the Silver State for their residency.

Many of these graduates no doubt had some assumptions of what the beginning of their lifelong medical journey might look like when they began, and few could have anticipated what these past 4 years have brought. From the COVID-19 pandemic and before that, the Route 91 Harvest festival mass shooting in 2017, these graduates have mourned with their community, risen to the challenges, and proven just what it means to be battle-born. This is an incredible moment for Nevada, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, our communities, and these dedicated graduates and their families.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating this achievement.●

REMEMBERING KATHIE BAILEY

● Mr. DAINES. Madam President, today I have the distinct honor of recognizing Kathie Bailey. Kathie passed away on May 14, 2021, in Lewistown, MT. Kathie was an amazing woman. She and her husband, Rod, were married for 43 years and had two sons, C.J. and Justin. She was active in supporting them in rodeo, 4-H, and FFA events. Kathie was a caring wife, mother, and grandmother.

Kathie also was active in public service. She served on many State boards, as well as the administrator of the City of Colstrip for 7 years and a Fergus County commissioner for 5 years. She served as a 4-H Extension staff member for several years and was on the national board for 6 years.

Kathie was the driving force for the creation and development of the Snowy Mountain Development Center, SMDC. This organization has been the impetus for business development, homeownership, and health services in the area. Her staff lovingly called her “Barra-cuda Bailey” and the “Tasmanian Devil” when describing her intensity and dedication to projects that were important to her and her community. Kathie left an endowment to ensure the long-term viability of SMDC, which she founded in 2001 and initially operated from the trunk of her car. As a result of her efforts, she built SMDC into a multimillion-dollar organization, recently recognized as an EnVision Center, a State-sanctioned Certified Regional Development Corporation, and helped establish a federally designated Economic Development District. She had a highly proficient team of professional women that she hand-picked, trained, coached, mentored,

and trusted to carry forth her legacy. Central Montana’s community and economic landscape reflects the thousands of hours and dollars she invested passionately, selflessly, and honorably in her community and with the people she loved so deeply.

But most importantly, Kathie’s life was shaped by God. She knew that God was guiding her to something new and even more rewarding and was eagerly awaiting God’s calling. She was secure in knowing where she would spend eternity.

We lost an accomplished person when Kathie passed. Her life was indicative of the true Montana spirit of selfless giving and dedication to making the world a better place. She will be missed.●

REMEMBERING “PIANO PAT” SPONHEIM

● Mr. DAINES. Madam President, today I have the honor of recognizing “Piano Pat” Sponheim, an iconic entertainer and a Montana treasure. Pat passed away peacefully at the age of 85 on May 4, 2021.

Piano Pat was a Great Falls staple. She had been singing, playing the piano, and lighting up the room at the world-renowned Sip ‘N Dip Lounge since 1963. Montanans and tourists from every corner of the world would swarm the Great Falls Tiki Bar to hear Pat belt out her rendition of some of the greatest classics. Her vast repertoire of songs would always amaze people as they made requests that soon became her next tune. Her performances brought joy to everyone who listened. For over five decades, Piano Pat entertained folks of all ages and backgrounds.

Pat was not only a Montana celebrity; she was also a strong follower of Christ. Her faith was a guiding force in her life, and she was known for her love and compassion for others. As a single mom, Pat worked hard to raise her three children. She continued her dedication to her family by caring for her grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Her passion for music and her love of life was infectious. Pat was a Montana legend who will be dearly missed by her family, friends, and fans from Montana and around the world. She has joined her heavenly choir now.●

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY DAVID “OZ” OSBORNE

● Mr. PAUL. Madam President, when a popular sheriff’s deputy from Daviess County, KY began what seemed to be a routine call in 1989, he had no reason to anticipate that his life would soon be hanging by a thread. He served a restraining order without incident and returned to his vehicle. But then, in the blink of an eye, he was shot multiple times, beaten severely, and was nearly run over by the assailant as he fled the scene.

Deputy David “Oz” Osborne was left to die on a driveway along a country

road, but Clarence and Mary Hulsey had made an unplanned—and for them, unusual—decision to go to town to get ice cream on that May evening. First spotting Osborne’s hat, they quickly found him, summoned help, and remained with him until first responders could take over.

This assault nearly ended Osborne’s life 30 years ago, but although he was badly wounded and temporarily paralyzed, he recovered completely, returned to duty, raised his family, and was later elected Daviess County clerk.

More impressive than this narrative is the fact that the convicted assailant later contacted Osborne from prison, seeking his forgiveness, and Osborne agreed. Citing his Christian faith as his motivation, he said that forgiveness “did not happen overnight, but it did happen.”

It is clear why the citizens of Daviess County have so much respect for Oz Osborne to this very day. His story reminds us of the risks that our law enforcement officers and first responders face in the line of duty, but it teaches all of us an indelible and rare lesson about forgiveness and mercy.●

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1094. A communication from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program” (RIN0570-AB02) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1095. A communication from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fifteenth report to Congress on crime victims’ rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1096. A communication from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Judicial Conference’s bankruptcy judgeship recommendations and corresponding draft legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1097. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Remimazolam in Schedule IV” ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA-658)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1098. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Lemborexant in Schedule IV” ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA-600)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1099. A communication from the Secretary, Judicial Conference of the United

States, transmitting, a report relative to Article III judgeship recommendations for the 117th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1100. A communication from the Chair of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, legislative proposals; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-1101. A communication from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulations and Security Standards, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Security Training for Surface Transportation Employees; Extension of Compliance Dates; Correcting Amendments" (RIN1652-AA55) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1102. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, four (4) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Transportation, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1103. A communication from the Deputy Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Improving Public Safety Communications in the 800 MHz Band" ((FCC 21-41) (WT Docket No. 02-55)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1104. A communication from the Managing Director, Office of Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021; Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020" ((FCC 21-49) (MD Docket Nos. 20-105, and 21-190)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1105. A communication from the Deputy Chief of the Policy and Rules Division, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Allocation of Spectrum for Non-Federal Space Launch Operations; Amendment of Part 2 of the Commission's Rules for Federal Earth Stations Communicating with Non-Federal Fixed Satellite Service Space Stations; Federal Space Station Use of the 399.9-400.05 MHz Band" ((FCC 21-44) (ET Docket No. 13-115)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1106. A communication from the Chief of the Telecommunications Access Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishing Emergency Connectivity Fund to Close the Homework Gap" ((FCC 21-58) (WC Docket No. 21-93)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CARPER for the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

*Shannon Aneal Estenoz, of Florida, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife.

*Michal Ilana Freedhoff, of Maryland, to be Assistant Administrator for Toxic Substances of the Environmental Protection Agency.

*Radhika Fox, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

By Mr. TESTER for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

*Patricia L. Ross, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Congressional and Legislative Affairs).

*Maryanne T. Donaghy, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Office of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection).

*Matthew T. Quinn, of Montana, to be Under Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Memorial Affairs.

*Donald Michael Remy, of Louisiana, to be Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER for the Select Committee on Intelligence.

*Christopher Charles Fonzone, of Pennsylvania, to be General Counsel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

*Brett M. Holmgren, of Minnesota, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Intelligence and Research).

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 1829. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the issuance of exempt facility bonds for qualified carbon dioxide capture facilities; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1830. A bill to prevent childhood exposure to chlorpyrifos through certain school meal programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 1831. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a permanent, nationwide electronic benefits transfer program for children during school closures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1832. A bill to prohibit the General Services Administration from awarding contracts to certain insured depository institutions that avoid doing business with certain companies that are engaged in lawful commerce based solely on social policy considerations; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1833. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend the application

of the Medicare payment rate floor to primary care services furnished under Medicaid and to apply the rate floor to additional providers of primary care services; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 1834. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to clarify the availability and appropriateness of training for local food service personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1835. A bill to prohibit the sale, lease, or loan of used motor vehicles with open recalls to consumers by auto dealers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. KELLY):

S. 1836. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide eligibility for certain emergency maintenance projects under the emergency relief program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 1837. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize a grant program for law enforcement agencies and corrections agencies to obtain behavioral health crisis response training for law enforcement officers and corrections officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1838. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on using alternative credit scoring information for veterans and members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 1839. A bill to coordinate Federal research and development efforts focused on modernizing mathematics in STEM education through mathematical and statistical modeling, including data-driven and computational thinking, problem, project, and performance-based learning and assessment, interdisciplinary exploration, and career connections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1840. A bill to prohibit deceptive practices in Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1841. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 1842. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to provide funding to sustain and increase the supply and quality of child care, access to child care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1843. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for contributory liability

for certain electronic commerce platforms for use of a counterfeit mark by a third party on such platforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1844. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to move Medicare cost-sharing benefits from Medicaid to Medicare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WICKER:

S. 1845. A bill to provide for pay and allowances for members of the Coast Guard during a funding gap, to provide full funding to address the shoreside facility maintenance and recapitalization backlog of the Coast Guard, and to diversify the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 1846. A bill to require a review and controls on the export of items with critical capabilities to enable human rights abuses; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1847. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish a community college and career training grant program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KING, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1848. A bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), and marital status in the administration and provision of child welfare services, to improve safety, well-being, and permanency for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning foster youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1849. A bill to establish a program to support the participation of small businesses in meetings and proceedings of international standards organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 1850. A bill to preserve the memorials to chaplains at Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 1851. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf in the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Atlantic, and Straits of Florida planning areas; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1852. A bill to establish an intercity passenger rail service investment grant program; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 1853. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to establish a Motorcyclist Advisory Council; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KAINE, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1854. A bill to require reviews of United States investment in foreign countries that may threaten national critical capabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1855. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to select and implement landscape-scale forest restoration projects, to assist communities in increasing their resilience to wildfire, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WARNER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BROWN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 1856. A bill to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 1857. A bill to provide appropriations for the Internal Revenue Service to overhaul technology and strengthen enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1858. A bill to prohibit and prevent seclusion, mechanical restraint, chemical restraint, and dangerous restraints that restrict breathing, and to prevent and reduce the use of physical restraint in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1859. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to require the Secretary concerned to pay a member in the reserve component of an Armed Force a special bonus or incentive pay in the same amount as a member in the regular component of that Armed Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 1860. A bill to amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act to provide for additional procedures for families with children under the age of 6, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1861. A bill to provide high-skilled non-immigrant visas for nationals of the Republic of Korea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1862. A bill to reduce spending on nuclear weapons and related defense spending

and to prohibit the procurement and deployment of low-yield nuclear warheads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 1863. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve access to health care for veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. COONS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1864. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to require a section on reproductive rights in the Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 1865. A bill to require advance consultation with State and local officials and monthly reports to Congress regarding the resettlement, transportation, and relocation of aliens in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 1866. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to establish a grant program to increase the availability of electric vehicle charging infrastructure in environmental justice communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1867. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1868. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to require that equitable distribution of assistance include equitable distribution to Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, to increase amounts reserved for allotment to Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations under certain circumstances, and to reserve amounts for migrant programs under certain circumstances, and to provide for a Government Accountability Office report on child abuse and neglect in American Indian Tribal communities; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself, Mr. ERNST, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. Res. 238. A resolution recognizing and honoring the sacrifices and accomplishments of the Greatest Generation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. Res. 239. A resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 240. A resolution affirming the role of the United States in improving access to quality, inclusive public education and improved learning outcomes for children and adolescents, particularly for girls, in the poorest countries through the Global Partnership for Education; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. Res. 241. A resolution widening threats to freedom of the press and free expression around the world, and reaffirming the vital role that a free and independent press plays in informing local and international audiences about public health crises, countering misinformation and disinformation, and furthering discourse and debate to advance healthy democracies in commemoration of World Press Freedom Day on May 3, 2021; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. Res. 242. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June 4, 2021, as "National Gun Violence Awareness Day" and June 2021 as "National Gun Violence Awareness Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WARREN, Mr. BURR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. Res. 243. A resolution designating May 2021 as "Older Americans Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BLUNT):

S. Res. 244. A resolution providing for members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS,

Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 245. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of the late Senator David Henry Gambrell; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 41

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 41, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 89

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 89, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to secure medical opinions for veterans with service-connected disabilities who die from COVID-19 to determine whether their service-connected disabilities were the principal or contributory causes of death, and for other purposes.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 127, a bill to support library infrastructure.

S. 289

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of S. 289, a bill to authorize appropriations for offsetting the costs related to reductions in research productivity resulting from the coronavirus pandemic.

S. 377

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 377, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 450

At the request of Mr. BURR, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 450, a bill to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

S. 610

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr.

BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 610, a bill to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals.

S. 659

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 659, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate regulations relating to commercial motor vehicle drivers under the age of 21, and for other purposes.

S. 660

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 660, a bill to require parity in the coverage of mental health and substance use disorder services provided to enrollees in private insurance plans, whether such services are provided in-person or through telehealth.

S. 797

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) were added as cosponsors of S. 797, a bill to require transparency, accountability, and protections for consumers online.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 834, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 910

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 910, a bill to create protections for financial institutions that provide financial services to cannabis-related legitimate businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes.

S. 968

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 968, a bill to prohibit the United States Armed Forces from promoting anti-American and racist theories.

S. 1095

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1095, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the disapproval by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of courses of education offered by public institutions of higher learning that do not charge veterans the in-State tuition rate for purposes of Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1119

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from

Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1119, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit certain unfair credit practices, and for other purposes.

S. 1308

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1308, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit to issuers of American infrastructure bonds.

S. 1348

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1348, a bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes.

S. 1362

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1362, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare program of pharmacist services.

S. 1385

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1385, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 1404

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1404, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company in recognition of their unique and distinguished service as a "Ghost Army" that conducted deception operations in Europe during World War II.

S. 1408

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1408, a bill to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

S. 1452

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1452, a bill to require a standard financial aid offer form, and for other purposes.

S. 1520

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1520, a bill to reform the disposition of charges and convening of courts-martial for certain offenses under the Uniform Code of Mili-

tary Justice and increase the prevention of sexual assaults and other crimes in the military.

S. 1541

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1541, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure just and reasonable charges for telephone and advanced communications services in correctional and detention facilities.

S. 1568

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1568, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide a waiver of the cap on annual payments for nursing and allied health education payments.

S. 1595

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1595, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

S. 1675

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1675, a bill to improve maternal health.

S. 1689

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1689, a bill to provide for the overall health and well-being of young people, including the promotion and attainment of lifelong sexual health and healthy relationships, and for other purposes.

S. 1690

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1690, a bill to provide direct appropriations for processing applications for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes.

S. 1696

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1696, a bill to establish a competitive grant program to support out-of-school-time youth workforce readiness programs, providing employability skills development, career exploration, employment readiness training, mentoring, work-based learning, and workforce opportunities for eligible youth.

S. 1708

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of

S. 1708, a bill to exempt children of certain Filipino World War II veterans from the numerical limitations on immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

S. 1731

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1731, a bill to provide certain coverage of audiologist services under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 1777

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1777, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to codify the Trump administration rule on reporting requirements of exempt organizations, and for other purposes.

S. 1795

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1795, a bill to address mental health issues for youth, particularly youth of color, and for other purposes.

S. 1810

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1810, a bill to provide incentives to physicians to practice in rural and medically underserved communities, and for other purposes.

S. 1819

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1819, a bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose.

S. 1828

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1828, a bill to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 to authorize the provision of payment to personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency who incur qualifying injuries to the brain, to authorize the provision of payment to personnel of the Department of State who incur similar injuries, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 67

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 67, a resolution calling for the immediate release of Trevor Reed, a United States citizen who was unjustly found guilty and sentenced to 9 years in a Russian prison.

S. RES. 237

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 237, a resolution approving of the sales of defense items to Israel notified to Congress on May 5, 2021.

AMENDMENT NO. 1626

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1626 intended to be proposed to S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1710

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1710 proposed to S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1794

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1794 intended to be proposed to S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1813

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1813 intended to be proposed to S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1832

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1832 intended to be proposed to S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to

require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1897

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1897 intended to be proposed to S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1979

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1979 intended to be proposed to S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1987

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1987 intended to be proposed to S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1990

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1990 intended to be proposed to S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 1846. A bill to require a review and controls on the export of items with critical capabilities to enable human

rights abuses; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print my bill for introduction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The bill's purpose is to require a review and controls on the export of items with critical capabilities to enable human rights abuses.

So ordered.

S. 1846

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Surveillance and free speech Protection Enhancement in Export controls for Censorship and Human rights Act of 2021" or the "SPEECH Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. REVIEW AND CONTROLS ON EXPORT OF ITEMS WITH CRITICAL CAPABILITIES TO ENABLE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to use export controls to the extent necessary to further the protection of internationally recognized human rights.

(b) REVIEW OF ITEMS WITH CRITICAL CAPABILITIES TO ENABLE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and as appropriate thereafter, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall conduct a review of items subject to controls for crime control reasons pursuant to section 742.7 of the Export Administration Regulations.

(c) CONTROLS.—In furtherance of the policy set forth in subsection (a), not later than 60 days after completing the review required by subsection (b), the Secretary, in coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall determine whether additional export controls are needed to protect human rights, including whether—

(1) controls for crime control reasons pursuant to section 742.7 of the Export Administration Regulations should be imposed on additional items, including items with critical capabilities to enable human rights abuses involving—

(A) censorship or social control;

(B) surveillance, interception, or restriction of communications;

(C) monitoring or restricting access to or use of the internet;

(D) identification of individuals through facial or voice recognition or biometric indicators; or

(E) DNA sequencing; or

(2) end-use and end-user controls should be imposed on the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of certain items with critical capabilities to enable human rights abuses that are subject to the Export Administration Regulations if the person seeking to export, reexport, or transfer the item has knowledge, or the Secretary determines and so informs that person, that the end-user or ultimate consignee will use the item to enable human rights abuses.

(d) COOPERATION OF OTHER AGENCIES.—Upon request from the Secretary, the head of a Federal agency shall provide full support and cooperation to the Secretary in carrying out this section.

(e) INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION ON CONTROLS TO PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS.—It shall be the policy of the United States to seek to secure the cooperation of other governments to impose export controls that are consistent, to the extent possible, with the controls imposed under this section.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1752(2)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4811(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iv), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in clause (v), by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) serious human rights abuses.”.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) END-USER; KNOWLEDGE; ULTIMATE CONSIGNEE.—The terms “end-user”, “knowledge”, and “ultimate consignee” have the meanings given those terms in section 772.1 of the Export Administration Regulations.

(2) EXPORT; EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS; IN-COUNTRY TRANSFER; ITEM; REEXPORT.—The terms “export”, “Export Administration Regulations”, “in-country transfer”, “item”, and “reexport” have the meanings given those terms in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself and Mr. Young):

S. 1847. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish a community college and career training grant program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, amid high unemployment rates across the Country exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, businesses continue to face challenges in hiring the skilled workers they need to grow and thrive. Simultaneously, individuals looking for work may not have the skills and support that they need to enter or reenter—and remain—in the workforce. Unfortunately the pandemic has slowed the number of students attending some form of postsecondary education, but even prior to the pandemic the supply of middle-skilled workers, whose work requires more than a high school diploma but not a four-year degree, fell short of industry demand. It's important that States make strategic investments now to set students up for success in the constantly-evolving labor market, and the best training for high-wage, high-skill, or in-demand jobs is often offered by community colleges.

For many people seeking a job, attending a community college is the most affordable and accessible pathway to higher paying employment opportunities. In Virginia, we have 23 community colleges that serve an estimated 400,000 people across the state, providing them opportunities to earn an associate's degree, certifications or licensures in some of the most cutting-edge and in-demand fields in our workforce. The impact of community colleges nationwide is even greater, and our rapidly changing economy demands increased investment in the pathways these institutions provide to keep up with changing skill demands. The rapidly changing U.S. economy demands agile education and workforce development systems that can keep up with changing skill demands.

Today, I am proud to reintroduce the Assisting Community Colleges in Edu-

cating Skilled Students (ACCESS) to Careers Act with Senator Young. This bill builds on lessons learned from the Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training grant program (TAACCCT), and provides grants to community colleges to partner with private and public sector entities to create innovative career pathways directly between two-year institutions and employers. The ACCESS to Careers Act also provides grants to states and community colleges to scale evidence-based strategies that will help prepare our students with the skills necessary to succeed in our in-demand industry sectors and occupations. These grants can be used to expand dual enrollment, work-based learning opportunities, apprenticeships, and other pathways to best meet the skill needs of students and employers in our evolving workforce. The bill also emphasizes the importance of student services to ensure that students have the support they need to complete their programs.

As our Country begins to recover from the widespread job losses we've seen over the last year, the success of our economy will depend on our ability to provide people with the resources they need to quickly enter or reenter the workforce. This legislation makes strategic investments in students to ensure they have access to programs that properly prepare them for good-paying, in-demand jobs as we continue to build back better. The ACCESS to Careers Act represents a necessary step to take the evidence-based innovations we've seen on the local level to scale in order to fill jobs in high-needs industries. I strongly encourage my colleagues in the Senate to consider this commonsense, bipartisan legislation.

By Mr. Durbin (for himself, Mr. Scott of South Carolina, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Portman, Ms. Duckworth, Mr. Young, Ms. Smith, and Mr. Kaine):

S. 1860. A bill to amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act to provide for additional procedures for families with children under the age of 6, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. Durbin. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1860

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE LEAD-BASED PAINT POISONING PREVENTION ACT.

Section 302(a) of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4822(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 6.—

“(A) RISK ASSESSMENT.—

“(i) DEFINITION.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘covered housing’—

“(I) means housing receiving Federal assistance described in paragraph (1) that was constructed prior to 1978; and

“(II) does not include—

“(aa) single-family housing covered by an application for mortgage insurance under the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

“(bb) multi-family housing that—

“(AA) is covered by an application for mortgage insurance under the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

“(BB) does not receive any other Federal housing assistance.

“(ii) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act of 2021, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations that—

“(I) require the owner of covered housing in which a family with a child of less than 6 years of age will reside or is expected to reside to conduct an initial risk assessment for lead-based paint hazards—

“(aa) in the case of covered housing receiving tenant-based rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), not later than 15 days after the date on which the family and the owner submit a request for approval of a tenancy or lease renewal, whichever occurs first;

“(bb) in the case of covered housing receiving public housing assistance under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) or project-based rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), not later than 15 days after the date on which a physical condition inspection occurs; and

“(cc) in the case of covered housing not described in item (aa) or (bb), not later than a date established by the Secretary;

“(II) provide that a visual assessment alone is not sufficient for purposes of complying with subclause (I);

“(III) require that, if lead-based paint hazards are identified by an initial risk assessment conducted under subclause (I), the owner of the covered housing shall—

“(aa) not later than 30 days after the date on which the initial risk assessment is conducted, control the lead-based paint hazards, including achieving clearance in accordance with regulations promulgated under section 402 or 404 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2682, 2684), as applicable; and

“(bb) provide notice to all residents in the covered housing affected by the initial risk assessment, and provide notice in the common areas of the covered housing, that lead-based paint hazards were identified and will be controlled within the 30-day period described in item (aa); and

“(IV) provide that there shall be no extension of the 30-day period described in subclause (II)(aa).

“(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—The regulations promulgated under clause (ii) shall provide an exception to the requirement under subclause (I) of such clause for covered housing—

“(I) if the owner of the covered housing submits to the Secretary documentation—

“(aa) that the owner conducted a risk assessment of the covered housing for lead-based paint hazards during the 12-month period preceding the date on which the family is expected to reside in the covered housing; and

“(bb) of any clearance examinations of lead-based paint hazard control work resulting from the risk assessment described in item (aa);

“(II) from which all lead-based paint has been identified and removed and clearance has been achieved in accordance with regulations promulgated under section 402 or 404 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2682, 2684), as applicable;

“(III) if—

“(aa) lead-based paint hazards are identified in the dwelling unit in the covered housing in which the family will reside or is expected to reside;

“(bb) the dwelling unit is unoccupied;

“(cc) the owner of the covered housing, without any further delay in occupancy or increase in rent, provides the family with another dwelling unit in the covered housing that has no lead-based paint hazards; and

“(dd) the common areas servicing the new dwelling unit have no lead-based paint hazards; and

“(IV) in accordance with any other standard or exception the Secretary deems appropriate based on health-based standards.

“(B) RELOCATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act of 2021, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to provide that a family with a child of less than 6 years of age that occupies a dwelling unit in covered housing in which lead-based paint hazards were identified, but not controlled in accordance with regulations required under subparagraph (A)(ii), may relocate on an emergency basis and without placement on any waitlist, penalty (including rent payments to be made for that dwelling unit), or lapse in assistance to—

“(i) a dwelling unit that was constructed in 1978 or later; or

“(ii) another dwelling unit in covered housing that has no lead-based paint hazards.”

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendments made by section 2 such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

By Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1867. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

S. 1867

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “COVID-19 Origin Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of State released a fact sheet on January 15, 2021, about the Wuhan Institute of Virology (WIV) which stated the following:

(A) “The U.S. government has reason to believe that several researchers inside the WIV became sick in autumn 2019, before the first identified case of the outbreak, with symptoms consistent with both COVID-19 and common seasonal illnesses.”

(B) “WIV researchers conducted experiments involving RaTG13, the bat coronavirus identified by the WIV in January 2020 as its closest sample to SARS-CoV-2.”

(C) “Despite the WIV presenting itself as a civilian institution, the United States has determined that the WIV has collaborated on publications and secret projects with China’s military.”

(2) Former Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Robert Redfield, stated in March 2021 that, “the most likely etiology of this pathogen in Wuhan was from a laboratory” and noted that, “[i]t is not unusual for respiratory pathogens that are being worked on in a laboratory to infect the laboratory worker.”

(3) Director-General of the World Health Organization Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus acknowledged in March 2021 that the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) may have originated in a laboratory and said this hypothesis “requires further investigation, potentially with additional missions involving specialist experts.”

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) identifying the origin of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is critical for preventing a similar pandemic from occurring in the future;

(2) there is reason to believe the COVID-19 pandemic may have originated at the Wuhan Institute of Virology; and

(3) the Director of National Intelligence should declassify and make available to the public as much information as possible about the origin of COVID-19 so the United States and like-minded countries can—

(A) identify the origin of COVID-19 as expeditiously as possible, and

(B) use that information to take all appropriate measures to prevent a similar pandemic from occurring again.

SEC. 4. DECLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION RELATED TO THE ORIGIN OF COVID-19.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) declassify any and all information relating to potential links between the Wuhan Institute of Virology and the origin of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), including—

(A) activities performed by the Wuhan Institute of Virology with or on behalf of the People’s Liberation Army;

(B) coronavirus research or other related activities performed at the Wuhan Institute of Virology prior to the outbreak of COVID-19; and

(C) researchers at the Wuhan Institute of Virology who fell ill in autumn 2019, including for any such researcher—

(i) the researcher’s name;

(ii) the researcher’s symptoms;

(iii) the date of the onset of the researcher’s symptoms;

(iv) the researcher’s role at the Wuhan Institute of Virology;

(v) whether the researcher was involved with or exposed to coronavirus research at the Wuhan Institute of Virology;

(vi) whether the researcher visited a hospital while they were ill; and

(vii) a description of any other actions taken by the researcher that may suggest they were experiencing a serious illness at the time; and

(2) submit to Congress an unclassified report that contains—

(A) all of the information described under paragraph (1); and

(B) only such redactions as the Director determines necessary to protect sources and methods.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 238—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE SACRIFICES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE GREATEST GENERATION

Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 238

Whereas over 16,000,000 individuals in the United States served in the Armed Forces during World War II;

Whereas, of the over 16,000,000 men and women who served the United States during World War II, over 400,000 lost their lives fighting for the freedoms and liberties individuals in the United States hold dear;

Whereas factory workers across the United States produced the weapons, vehicles, and other materials essential to the victorious triumph of the United States and the Allied Powers in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters;

Whereas, during World War II, individuals in the United States—

(1) bought war bonds to support the immense cost of the war;

(2) planted victory gardens; and

(3) donated tires, pots and pans, and any other spare parts to be used by the Armed Forces;

Whereas, during World War II, the United States unified in ways never seen before, ensuring victory for the United States and the Allied Powers;

Whereas, having borne the high cost of freedom, the Greatest Generation devoted themselves in record numbers following World War II—

(1) to continued service in the Armed Forces;

(2) to the industry of the United States; and

(3) to public service as elected officials across the United States;

Whereas, in their post-World War II roles, the Greatest Generation became known for their unswerving patriotism, holding to values such as placing—

(1) duty above personal gain;

(2) cooperation before conflict; and

(3) the needs of country first; and

Whereas those values, forged by the war of their youth but never forgotten, drove the Greatest Generation to guide the United States to heights of prosperity, generosity, peace, and influence never before achieved by any nation to grace the face of the Earth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the sacrifices and accomplishments of the Greatest Generation, who contributed to the success of the United States and the Allied Powers during World War II; and

(2) encourages all individuals in the United States—

(A) to celebrate the Greatest Generation; and

(B) to remember the way the Greatest Generation united under extreme enemy threat and at great risk to themselves to protect the freedom and liberty afforded to all individuals in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 239—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF DR. ANDREI DMITRIEVICH SAKHAROV

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 239

Whereas 2021 marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov (referred to in this preamble as “Dr. Sakharov”), who was born on May 21, 1921;

Whereas, although the work of Dr. Sakharov as a nuclear physicist earned him international respect and renown, his great genius and gift to history was to give voice to a global yearning for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Whereas, in 1968, in an act of great courage and conscience, Dr. Sakharov published his treatise, “Thoughts On Progress, Peaceful Coexistence, And Intellectual Freedom”, in which he—

(1) offered a comprehensive vision for peace and progress;

(2) broke with the Soviet establishment over human rights; and

(3) opened himself up to years of official and state-sponsored retaliation;

Whereas, in 1970, Dr. Sakharov helped found the Committee on Human Rights in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (referred to in this preamble as the “USSR”), which documented human rights abuses in the USSR;

Whereas the advocacy of Dr. Sakharov for human rights at home and abroad was grounded in, and emerged from, his work for peace and against nuclear weapons proliferation;

Whereas, in his 1975 Nobel Prize acceptance speech, delivered by his wife Yelena Bonner because the USSR had barred him from attending the ceremony, Dr. Sakharov expressed his “hope in a final victory of the principles of peace and human rights” and the “liberation of all prisoners of conscience everywhere”;

Whereas the Nobel Peace Prize Committee called Dr. Sakharov “the spokesman for the conscience of mankind”;

Whereas the Government of the USSR exiled Dr. Sakharov and Yelena Bonner to the “closed city” of Gorky (now Nizhny Novgorod, Russia) in retaliation for the advocacy of Dr. Sakharov against the USSR invasion of Afghanistan, which he later called “a war of annihilation, a terrible sin”;

Whereas President Reagan proclaimed May 21, 1983, as National Andrei Sakharov Day, an occasion for the people of the United States to “reaffirm that, despite attempts at repression, the ideals of peace and freedom will endure and ultimately triumph”;

Whereas Mikhail Gorbachev released Dr. Sakharov and Yelena Bonner from exile in December 1986, one of the most significant steps in implementing a loosening of political controls under perestroika and glasnost;

Whereas, in 1989, Dr. Sakharov became a deputy of the Congress of People Deputies, the first legislative body in the USSR that permitted debate, which used the moral authority of Dr. Sakharov to try to democratize Soviet political processes, including an end to 1-party rule;

Whereas the courageous efforts of Dr. Sakharov against totalitarian repression in the USSR inspired political reforms that swept Europe throughout 1989;

Whereas, on his death in 1989, the White House noted that the voice of Dr. Sakharov “was an important dimension in the contemporary changes under way in Soviet soci-

ety”, changes that would culminate 2 years later in the collapse of the USSR and Soviet Communism; and

Whereas the work Dr. Sakharov began remains unfinished, which is evidenced by the May 18, 2021, cancellation by authorities of the Moscow Sakharov Center’s exhibit marking the centenary of the life of Dr. Sakharov: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historical significance of the contributions made by Dr. Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov (referred to in this resolution as “Dr. Sakharov”) in the promotion of human dignity and political freedom in his own country and around the world;

(2) recognizes that the example set by Dr. Sakharov has inspired millions around the world working to promote democratic principles; and

(3) expresses support for democracy and human rights activists around the world, especially in Russia, who embody the principles and values practiced by Dr. Sakharov.

SENATE RESOLUTION 240—AFFIRMING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN IMPROVING ACCESS TO QUALITY, INCLUSIVE PUBLIC EDUCATION AND IMPROVED LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, PARTICULARLY FOR GIRLS, IN THE POOREST COUNTRIES THROUGH THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION

Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 240

Whereas access to quality education reduces poverty, advances economic prosperity, improves peace and security, and strengthens public health;

Whereas the United Nations reported that 1,600,000,000 learners in more than 190 countries were affected by the closure of educational institutions at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas prior to the COVID crisis, the 2020 Global Education Monitoring Report, an annual accountability tool on the status of education internationally, found that an estimated 258,000,000 children and adolescents are out of school worldwide, with girls and children with disabilities more likely to be out of school in most of the developing world;

Whereas a 2019 UNICEF Report found that only one in every five children in low-income countries has access to preprimary education;

Whereas a 2019 World Bank Report found that more than half of all children in low- and middle-income countries cannot read a simple story by age 10;

Whereas a 2020 UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report found that children and adolescents with a sensory, physical, or intellectual disability are two and a half times more likely to have never been in school than their peers without disabilities;

Whereas a 2018 UNICEF Report found that one in three children and adolescents are out of school in countries affected by conflict or disaster;

Whereas a 2020 UNHCR Report found that almost half of school-age refugee children are out of school and, of the refugee children who do start primary school, less than half make it to secondary school;

Whereas a 2018 World Bank Report found that 12 years of quality education for every

girl would boost economies by as much as \$30 trillion in increased lifetime earnings and that each year of secondary education for girls reduces the likelihood of marriage before the age of 18 by five percentage points or more;

Whereas the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) was founded in 2002 as the only public-private global partnership exclusively dedicated to education in the world’s poorest countries;

Whereas GPE-eligible countries are home to more than 1,000,000,000 children and adolescents, which represent 82 percent of out-of-school children;

Whereas GPE focuses on improving education at a systems level, aligning partners behind each government’s education sector plan, to leverage the profound transformations required to deliver at least one year of preschool and 12 years of quality education for every child;

Whereas GPE works in the countries with the greatest need, targets the hardest to reach children, and can respond quickly to emergencies;

Whereas educational continuity helps partners keep their education systems functioning through wars, displacement crises, climate disasters and health emergencies, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas GPE is a proven and effective aid delivery mechanism that complements the United States Government’s bilateral basic education programs by fostering coordination among all key partners, supporting the development and implementation of strong national education sector plans, and building on the commitment of developing country governments to expand quality educational opportunities for children in an equitable manner;

Whereas the United States is among the leading supporters of GPE, is represented on the GPE Board of Directors, and currently serves the critical role of Coordinating Agent in eight GPE partner countries;

Whereas United States Government Strategy on Basic Education, Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023, resolves to leverage GPE to advance its goal of achieving a world where education systems in partner countries enable all individuals to acquire the education and skills needed to be productive members of society;

Whereas GPE is working with Education Cannot Wait, at global and country level, to develop optimized approaches to advance UN Sustainable Development Goal 4 and provide inclusive and equitable quality education for all, especially the most marginalized children in crisis situations;

Whereas primary enrollment for girls has increased by 65 percent and almost three-quarters of partner countries have achieved gender parity in school completion;

Whereas in 40 percent of partner countries, GPE’s partnership supports one or more activities relating to children with disabilities;

Whereas GPE is the largest provider of education grants in the global COVID-19 response, mobilizing over \$500,000,000 to ensure continued learning, school reopenings, and recovery;

Whereas GPE support incentivized governments to save more than \$6,000,000,000 through more efficient education spending, freeing up more funds to invest in education for the most marginalized;

Whereas more than 60 percent of GPE’s spending is in countries affected by conflict or fragility, and GPE helped these countries to increase their primary school completion rates from 58 percent in 2002 to 68 percent in 2018;

Whereas GPE’s 5-year strategic plan calls for leveraging and further developing innovative finance mechanisms to get every child

learning, and extends a strong commitment to gender equality and inclusion across all workings of the partnership, including a new funding window that will raise an additional \$250,000,000 for girls' education; and

Whereas with support from donors, GPE will enable 175,000,000 primary-age children to learn, reach 140,000,000 students with professionally trained teachers, get 88,000,000 more children in school, more than half of them girls, and save \$16,000,000,000 through more efficient spending: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms the leadership and commitment of the United States Government to improving access to quality, inclusive public education and improved learning outcomes for the poorest and most marginalized children and adolescents worldwide, which promotes global stability, economic prosperity, and poverty elimination;

(2) supports the vision, mission, and goals of GPE 2025 to appropriately mobilize partnerships and investments that transform education systems in developing countries, leaving no one behind;

(3) recognizes that United States Government investments in bilateral basic education are complemented by GPE's education systems-level approach and partnership building;

(4) calls on the United States to engage in multiyear pledges to allow GPE to maximize its impact in supporting governments to provide quality, inclusive public education to children around the world and to leverage contributions from other countries and donors; and

(5) calls on the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to commit to promoting children and adolescents attending school and learning throughout the world in accordance with the 2021 to 2025 GPE strategic period.

SENATE RESOLUTION 241—WIDENING THREATS TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND FREE EXPRESSION AROUND THE WORLD, AND REAFFIRMING THE VITAL ROLE THAT A FREE AND INDEPENDENT PRESS PLAYS IN INFORMING LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL AUDIENCES ABOUT PUBLIC HEALTH CRISES, COUNTERING MISINFORMATION AND DISINFORMATION, AND FURTHERING DISCOURSE AND DEBATE TO ADVANCE HEALTHY DEMOCRACIES IN COMMEMORATION OF WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY ON MAY 3, 2021

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 241

Whereas, Thomas Jefferson, who championed the necessity of a free press for a thriving democratic society, wisely declared, "Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost.";

Whereas Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in Paris on December 10, 1948, states, "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes free-

dom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.";

Whereas, in 1993, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the third day of May of each year to be "World Press Freedom Day"—

(1) to celebrate the fundamental principles of freedom of the press;

(2) to evaluate freedom of the press around the world;

(3) to defend the media against attacks on its independence; and

(4) to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives while working in their profession;

Whereas the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-166) expanded the examination of the freedom of the press around the world in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices published by the Department of State;

Whereas, on December 18, 2013, and December 18, 2019, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 68/163 and Resolution 74/157, respectively, on the safety of journalists and the problem of impunity, unequivocally condemning all attacks on, and violence against, journalists and media workers, including torture, extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and intimidation and harassment in conflict and nonconflict situations;

Whereas the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and various State constitutions protect freedom of the press in the United States;

Whereas the United States Government has used the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328) to place targeted visa and economic restrictions on individuals, including for their roles in the targeted killings of journalists;

Whereas, in an effort to combat attacks against journalists, Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken recently announced a new policy allowing the Department of State to impose visa restrictions on individuals who, acting on behalf of a foreign government, are believed to have been directly engaged in serious, extraterritorial counter-dissident activities, including those that suppress, harass, surveil, threaten, or harm journalists, activists, or other persons perceived to be dissidents for their work;

Whereas the 2021 World Press Freedom Index, compiled by Reporters Without Borders, warns that the COVID-19 pandemic "illustrates the negative factors threatening the right to reliable information" and amplifies the many crises that threaten media freedom and pluralism;

Whereas the Freedom in the World 2021 report, published by Freedom House, noted that 2020 was an especially hazardous year for democracy, during which "less than 20 percent of the world's population [then lived] in a Free country, the smallest proportion since 1995";

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists—

(1) at least 30 journalists were killed in 2020, 21 of whom were singled out in retaliation for their work, an increase from 10 murders in 2019;

(2) Mexico, Afghanistan, and the Philippines had the most retaliatory killings in 2020;

(3) at least 274 journalists were behind bars in relation to their work on December 1, 2020, marking the fifth consecutive year that at least 250 journalists were imprisoned globally;

(4) China, Turkey, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia were responsible for nearly half of all jailed journalists worldwide;

(5) journalists around the world have been targeted by sophisticated spyware products that pose a severe risk to their safety and the safety of their sources; and

(6) the world's most censored countries include Eritrea, North Korea, Turkmenistan, Saudi Arabia, China, Vietnam, Iran, Equatorial Guinea, Belarus, and Cuba;

Whereas the Government of China has unleashed an onslaught of attacks on press freedom in China and Hong Kong, including through—

(1) state-sponsored censorship and disinformation campaigns limiting access to information about the novel coronavirus, including through its censorship of virus-related keywords on social media platforms;

(2) attacks on press freedom in Hong Kong, including the passage of the National Security Law, which poses an existential threat to the city's tradition of press freedom, and the arrest and subsequent conviction of Jimmy Lai, owner of Hong Kong's largest media outlet, *Apple Daily*, and an outspoken democracy advocate;

(3) arrests or other repressive actions against independent journalists and others in mainland China attempting to share uncensored news or opinion about the COVID-19 outbreak, including the detention of citizen journalist Chen Qiushi, who remains incommunicado; and

(4) the detention of journalists critical of the Government of China, including Chen Jieren, who was sentenced to 15 years in 2020, following 2 years of incommunicado detention, after blogging about allegations of corrupt local officials;

Whereas Afghanistan remains one of the most dangerous countries for journalists, with—

(1) militant groups targeting at least 4 journalists for murder in retaliation for their work in 2020; and

(2) at least 4 media workers killed in early 2021;

Whereas Belarus has witnessed sweeping attacks against the press since Alexander Lukashenka's fraudulent election in August 2020, where since the beginning of 2020, nearly 550 journalists and media workers have been harassed, assaulted, imprisoned, or otherwise retaliated against for their work, including—

(1) Katsiaryna Barysevich, a physician, and Artsiom Sarokin, a journalist, who were respectively charged with 6 months and 2 years in a penal colony (on charges of disclosing medical data and instigating a crime, respectively) for disclosing information about a protestor who was killed during a crackdown on demonstrations against President Lukashenka;

(2) Katerina Borisevich, a journalist charged with 6 months in prison after contradicting official statements about the cause of death of a protester; and

(3) Katsiaryna Andreyeva and Daria Chultsova, journalists sentenced to 2 years in prison (on charges of violating public order) for filming live coverage of the violent dispersal of a protest against President Lukashenka;

Whereas Reporters Without Borders asserts that "press freedom in [Burma] has been set back ten years in ten days" after the February 2021 military coup, during which—

(1) at least 40 journalists were arrested, including BBC journalist Aung Thura and Associated Press journalist Thein Zaw;

(2) media workers were forced into hiding and confronted censorship, harassment, internet blocks, beatings, interrogations, threats, and injuries at the hands of the military; and

(3) multiple independent media outlets had to cease operations or close altogether or had their licenses revoked by the military;

Whereas Cuba remains a highly restricted environment for independent media, marked by internet restrictions and constant harassment of journalists and news outlets, including—

(1) independent journalist Yoel Suarez, who was summoned to a police station in March 2021 for the second time in 2 months as a result of his work;

(2) Iliana Hernandez, who was charged with illegally possessing journalistic equipment in January 2020;

(3) Luz Escobar, a journalist who was repeatedly barred by security forces from leaving her home;

(4) an official notice from the Cuban Ministry of Labor and Social Security in February reiterating the longstanding government policy that bars independent “journalists activities” and the independent publishing of “edition of newspapers, tabloids and magazines in any format”; and

(5) a March 2020 raid on the office of the Instituto Cubano por la Libertad de Expresión y Prensa (ICLEP) publication *Paginas Villarenas*, during which Cuban Government authorities confiscated equipment and detained multiple journalists;

Whereas Egypt’s restrictions on the media have accelerated under President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi since 2013, with at least 27 journalists imprisoned during 2020, including—

(1) Esraa Abdelfattah, who has attempted multiple hunger strikes to protest her torture and mistreatment while detained;

(2) Shimaa Samy, who was detained on charges of joining a terrorist organization, spreading false news, and misusing social media for his work;

(3) Hisham Abdel Aziz, an Al Jazeera journalist on the verge of losing his eyesight following untreated glaucoma while in prison; and

(4) Mahmoud Abou Zeid, who was released after 5 years in prison, but remains subject to a 5-year probation term that requires him to spend the hours of 6:00 p.m. through 6:00 a.m. at a police station every night;

Whereas assaults on press freedom in El Salvador imperil its fragile democracy and include both verbal attacks on journalists by political leaders and use of state power to intimidate independent media, such as—

(1) the ongoing criminal investigation against outlet *El Faro*, which was launched after it reported damaging information about the administration; and

(2) the online attacks and threats to journalists from the outlet *Revista Factum*, which has been banned from press conferences at the presidential residence;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders and Freedom House, Indian authorities have recently imposed internet and communication blackouts, detained and charged journalists covering political demonstrations, and called for the temporary blockage of journalists and media accounts on Twitter;

Whereas Iran remains a hostile environment for the press, where media workers are subjected to summons, arrests, and unjust sentences, including—

(1) investigative journalist Ruhollah Zam, who was executed on December 4, 2020, after being disappeared in October 2019 and charged with “corruption on earth” for his reporting;

(2) freelance journalist Fariborz Kalantari, who was sentenced on February 7, 2021, to 7 years in prison and 74 lashes for using his telegram channel to circulate articles about corruption charges brought against the ex-Vice President’s brother; and

(3) editor of weekly *Agrin Rozh*, Mahmoud Mahmoudi, who was arrested by agents of the Ministry of Intelligence in Sanandaj

after issuing an open letter calling for the release of detained Kurdish activists;

Whereas Reporters Without Borders reported that Mexico was the world’s deadliest country for journalists outside of a war zone in 2020, where reporters covering stories on political corruption and organized crime are frequently assaulted and murdered, including—

(1) Ruben Pat, a local news website editor who was gunned down on the street after requesting urgent protection when one of his reporters, Jose Guadalupe Chan Dzib, was murdered; and

(2) Mario Leonel Gomez Sanchez, a journalist who was murdered in the southern state of Chiapas after covering cases of increased violence and alleged corruption implicating municipal officials;

Whereas on March 1, 2021 the Day of the Journalist in Nicaragua, 470 journalists from around the world signed a letter denouncing years of persecution of journalists in Nicaragua, which has included news outlets forced to close and individual journalists being threatened, harassed, sued, surveilled, jailed, and forced into exile, including—

(1) Miguel Ángel Gahona, who was shot in April 2018 while filming riots; and

(2) Miguel Mora, Director of *100% Noticias*, and journalist Lucia Pineda, who were arrested in April 2018 and subsequently tortured;

Whereas Honduras remains one of the Western Hemisphere’s deadliest countries for journalists, where those working for opposition media or who are outspoken critics of the government are subjected to harassment, intimidation, and death threats by the country’s security forces and its affiliates, including—

(1) freelance journalist Luis Alonzo Almendares, who was killed by 2 unidentified individuals in Comayagua in September 2020; and

(2) radio journalist Pedro Arcángel Canelas, who was shot and killed in the rural department of Olancho in December 2020;

Whereas media workers face heightened dangers in Russia, where more than 210 rights infractions took place during protests following the arrest of opposition leader Alexander Navalny in January and February 2021, and wide-spread harassment, censorship, and state-driven retaliation are commonplace, including in the cases of—

(1) Sergei Smirnov, who was sentenced to 25 days in jail after sharing a joke on Twitter that called for “rallies in support of Navalny”; and

(2) Dmitry Nikitin, who was detained while covering a protest;

(3) Elena Kostyuchenko, a journalist detained after covering a protest in Sochi;

(4) Ivan Kleimenov, a freelance photographer who was severely beaten by police with a stun gun while covering a protest, and consequently sentenced to 10 days in jail;

(5) Ivan Safronov, a former investigative journalist arrested in July 2020 on politically motivated charges of treason; and

(6) Svetlana Prokopyeva, a correspondent for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and Echo of Moscow, who was found guilty of “inciting terrorism” and fined 500,000 rubles after reporting on the suicide of a 17-year-old inside a Federal Security Service building;

Whereas in the Ukrainian territory of Crimea, Ukrainian journalists and bloggers have repeatedly been threatened, arrested, and tortured for resisting Russian occupation, such as the detention of Crimean journalist Vladyslav Yesipenko and Crimean Tatar journalists Osman Arifmetov, Rustem Sheikhaliev, and Remzi Bekirov;

Whereas the Office of the Director of National Intelligence has concluded that the murder of Washington Post journalist and

American resident Jamal Khashoggi in Istanbul in 2018 was approved by Saudi Crown Prince Mohamed bin Salman;

Whereas the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia maintains an especially hostile environment towards journalists through systematic and arbitrary arrests, torture and inhumane or degrading treatment, lengthy pre-trial detentions, political persecution, and conditional release restrictions, which inhibit reporters and columnists from traveling or returning to their professional work post-detention, including—

(1) Maha Al-Rafidi Al-Qahtani, a journalist and writer arrested in September 2019, held in solitary confinement, and physically abused while in prison;

(2) Redha Al-Boori, a writer and journalist detained for almost 2 years in an unknown location;

(3) Khadija Al-Harbi, a Saudi feminist writer and online commentator arrested alongside her husband, journalist and blogger Thumar Al-Marzouqi, while in the late stages of pregnancy; and

(4) Saleh Al-Shehi, a noted anti-corruption columnist sentenced to 5 years in prison in 2018 for “insulting the royal court”, who died 3 weeks after his release from prison;

Whereas the battle for a free press continues to be fought in Southeast Asia, where—

(1) Bangladeshi journalists have repeatedly been arrested and charged under the Digital Security Act, some of whom have been subjected to torture and one of whom died in custody;

(2) Steven Gan, the Editor-in-Chief of the news organization Malaysiakini, was interrogated after readers left comments criticizing Malaysia’s judiciary on a Malaysiakini article reporting on a court’s lifting of a coronavirus lockdown;

(3) Filipino-American journalist Maria Ressa has been targeted by the Filipino Government’s aggressive campaign against independent media after her reporting on President Duterte’s “war on drugs”;

(4) Thum Ping Tjin, founder and director of New Naratif, a democracy-focused media organization, was detained by Singaporean police after being accused of publishing unauthorized and “illegal” paid advertisements on Facebook during the July election campaign; and

(5) Vietnamese journalists Pham Chi Dung, Nguyen Tuong Thuy, and Le Huu Minh Tuan were each sentenced to more than 10 years in prison;

Whereas press freedom continues to face challenges in sub-Saharan Africa, including in—

(1) Ethiopia, where journalist Lucy Kassa was questioned by unidentified men on her reporting of the Government of Ethiopia’s armed conflict with the Tigray People’s Liberation Front and whose house was ransacked;

(2) Cameroon, where journalist Samuel Wazizi was arrested for his reporting and held incommunicado for nearly one year before the government announced that he had died in custody;

(3) Ghana, where Manasseh Azure Awuni received death threats as a result of his reporting on the Ghanaian election;

(4) Nigeria, where the press faces a “climate of permanent violence” and journalists, including Omoyele Sowore, have been “spied on, attacked, arbitrarily arrested, or even killed”;

(5) South Sudan, where reporter Bullen Alexander was detained without cause for 4 days while covering the University of Juba’s student protests and Christopher Allen was killed with impunity and without investigation while reporting on the civil war; and

(6) Zimbabwe, where journalist and filmmaker Hopewell Chin’ono was abducted

from his home and sentenced 45 days with an iron leg chain for his live-streaming of protests and investigative reporting;

Whereas the Turkish Journalists' Association reported that—

(1) in 2020—

(A) 1 out of every 4 Turkish journalists was subjected to physical violence;

(B) 1 out of every 2 Turkish journalists were threatened; and

(C) 1 out of every 5 Turkish journalists faced trial (often on fabricated terrorism charges); and

(2) Turkey is maintaining its standing as—

(A) 1 of the world's most oppressive environments for press freedom; and

(B) 1 of the world's leading jailers of journalists;

Whereas the Government of Venezuela continues to target independent media outlets, attacking freedom of expression and severely limiting Venezuelan access to accurate information with at least 7 different media outlets targeted in 2021, including an incident in January 2021 where government officials entered the studio of the independent news station Venezolanos por la Información in Caracas without a warrant, seized their work equipment, and threatened the journalists with arrest if they continued to report;

Whereas, under the auspices of the United States Agency for Global Media, the United States Government provides financial assistance to several editorially independent media outlets, including Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, the Office of Cuba Broadcasting, and the Middle East Broadcast Networks—

(1) which report and broadcast news, information, and analysis in critical regions around the world; and

(2) whose journalists regularly face harassment, fines, and imprisonment for their work; and

Whereas the freedom of the press—

(1) is a key component of democratic governance, activism in civil society, and socioeconomic development; and

(2) enhances public accountability, transparency, and participation in civil society and democratic governance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) declares that a free press—

(A) is a central component of free societies, democratic governance, and contributes to an informed civil society, and government accountability;

(B) helps expose corruption, and enhances public accountability and transparency of governments at all levels; and

(C) disseminates information essential to improving public health and safety;

(2) expresses concerns about threats to press freedom and freedom of expression around the world;

(3) recognizes and commends journalism's role in providing trusted, accurate, and timely information and in holding governments and leaders accountable to citizens;

(4) is dismayed that, under cover of the COVID-19 pandemic, many governments have restricted the work of journalists reporting on the public health crisis and on peaceful protests on a variety of issues;

(5) pays tribute to journalists who made tremendous sacrifices, including the loss of their lives, in the pursuit of truth and justice;

(6) condemns all actions around the world that suppress freedom of the press;

(7) calls for the unconditional and immediate release of all imprisoned journalists;

(8) reaffirms the centrality of freedom of the press to efforts of the United States Government to support democracy, mitigate conflict, and promote good governance domestically and around the world; and

(9) calls on the President and the Secretary of State—

(A) to preserve and build upon the leadership of the United States on issues relating to freedom of the press, on the basis of the protections afforded the American people under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

(B) to transparently investigate and bring to justice the perpetrators of attacks against journalists; and

(C) to promote the respect and protection of freedom of the press around the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 242—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 4, 2021, AS “NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS DAY” AND JUNE 2021 AS “NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 242

Whereas, each year in the United States, more than—

(1) 38,500 individuals are killed and 85,000 individuals are wounded by gunfire;

(2) 14,000 individuals are killed in homicides involving guns;

(3) 23,000 individuals die by suicide using a gun; and

(4) 480 individuals are killed in unintentional shootings;

Whereas, since 1968, more individuals have died from guns in the United States than have died on the battlefields of all the wars in the history of the United States;

Whereas 2020 was one of the deadliest years on record for the United States, with an estimated 19,300 individuals killed in gun homicides or non-suicide-related shootings, a 25 percent increase over 2019;

Whereas unintentional shooting deaths by children increased by nearly ½, comparing incidents in March to December of 2020 to the same months in 2019;

Whereas, by 1 count, in 2020 in the United States, there were 610 mass shooting incidents in which at least 4 individuals were killed or wounded by gunfire;

Whereas, every year in the United States, more than 3,000 children and teens are killed by gun violence and 15,000 children and teens are shot and wounded;

Whereas approximately 8,800 individuals in the United States under the age of 25 die because of gun violence annually, including Hadiya Pendleton, who, in 2013, was killed at 15 years of age in Chicago, Illinois, while standing in a park;

Whereas, on June 4, 2021, to recognize the 24th birthday of Hadiya Pendleton (born June 2, 1997), individuals across the United States will recognize National Gun Violence Awareness Day and wear orange in tribute to—

(1) Hadiya Pendleton and other victims of gun violence; and

(2) the loved ones of those victims; and

Whereas June 2021 is an appropriate month to designate as “National Gun Violence Awareness Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports—

(A) the designation of “National Gun Violence Awareness Month” and the goals and ideals of that month; and

(B) the designation of “National Gun Violence Awareness Day”, in remembrance of the victims of gun violence; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to—

(A) promote greater awareness of gun violence and gun safety;

(B) wear orange, the color that hunters wear to show that they are not targets, on “National Gun Violence Awareness Day”; and

(C) concentrate heightened attention on gun violence during the summer months, when gun violence typically increases; and

(D) bring community members and leaders together to discuss ways to make communities safer.

SENATE RESOLUTION 243—DESIGNATING MAY 2021 AS “OLDER AMERICANS MONTH”

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BURR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 243

Whereas President John F. Kennedy first designated May as “Senior Citizens Month” in 1963;

Whereas, in 1963, only approximately 17,778,000 individuals living in the United States were 65 years of age or older, approximately ⅓ of those individuals lived in poverty, and few programs existed to meet the needs of older individuals in the United States;

Whereas, in 2020, there were more than 55,659,365 individuals who were 65 years of age or older in the United States, and those individuals accounted for 16.9 percent of the total population of the United States;

Whereas, during the COVID-19 pandemic over 449,000 individuals in the United States who were 65 years of age or older have died due to COVID-19. Additionally over 183,000 residents and workers in long-term care facilities have succumbed to the virus;

Whereas approximately 10,800 individuals in the United States turn 65 years of age each day;

Whereas, in 2020, more than 9,015,549 veterans of the Armed Forces were 65 years of age or older;

Whereas older individuals in the United States rely on Federal programs, such as programs under the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), including the Medicare program under title XVIII of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) and the Medicaid program under title XIX of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), for financial security and high-quality affordable health care;

Whereas the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) provides—

(1) supportive services to help individuals in the United States who are 60 years of age or older maintain maximum independence in the homes and communities of those individuals; and

(2) funding for programs, including nutrition services, transportation, and care management, to assist more than 10,851,164 older individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas, in 2020, an estimated 6,317,000 individuals in the United States who were 65 years of age or older continued to work as full-time, year-round employees;

Whereas older individuals in the United States play an important role in society by continuing to contribute their experience, knowledge, wisdom, and accomplishments;

Whereas older individuals in the United States play vital roles in their communities and remain involved in volunteer work, the arts, cultural activities, and activities relating to mentorship and civic engagement; and

Whereas a society that recognizes the success of older individuals and continues to enhance the access of older individuals to quality and affordable health care will—

(1) encourage the ongoing participation and heightened independence of older individuals; and

(2) ensure the continued safety and well-being of older individuals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2021 as “Older Americans Month”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to provide opportunities for older individuals to continue to flourish by—

(A) emphasizing the importance and leadership of older individuals through public recognition of the ongoing achievements of older individuals;

(B) presenting opportunities for older individuals to share their wisdom, experience, and skills with younger generations; and

(C) recognizing older individuals as valuable assets in strengthening communities across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 244—PROVIDING FOR MEMBERS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 244

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following joint committees of Congress:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING: Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. King, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Blunt, and Mr. Wicker.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY: Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Warner, Mr. Blunt, and Mr. Shelby.

SENATE RESOLUTION 245—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE LATE SENATOR DAVID HENRY GAMBRELL

Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr.

MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 245

Whereas David Henry Gambrell was born on December 20, 1929, to Smythe Gambrell and Kathleen Hagood Gambrell in Atlanta, Georgia;

Whereas David Henry Gambrell graduated from Davidson College in 1949, and received his Juris Doctorate, with honors, from Harvard Law School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1952;

Whereas, following his graduation from Harvard Law School, David Henry Gambrell served in the Army Reserve;

Whereas David Henry Gambrell served as a Georgia-based lawyer for nearly 60 years, and, in 1963, co-founded the law firm that became Gambrell and Stolz;

Whereas, during his long legal career, David Henry Gambrell was elected—

(1) in 1965, to serve as the President of the Atlanta Bar Association; and

(2) in 1967, to serve as the President of the State Bar of Georgia;

Whereas, in 1970, David Henry Gambrell served as Chair of the Georgia Democratic Party;

Whereas, in 1971, David Henry Gambrell was appointed by the then-Governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter, to fill the unexpired term of United States Senator Richard B. Russell, where he served as a member of what were then known as the Committee on Banking, the Committee on Aeronautics and Space, and the Select Committee on Small Business of the Senate;

Whereas David Henry Gambrell served on several nonprofit boards and commissions, including—

(1) the Atlanta Legal Aid Society;

(2) the Atlanta Mission;

(3) Habitat for Humanity;

(4) the Carter Center; and

(5) the Buckhead Coalition;

Whereas David Henry Gambrell was a proud Georgian who traveled to all 159 counties in the State, enjoying its unique wildlife and agriculture and its most valuable resource, its people; and

Whereas, on May 6, 2021, at the age of 92, David Henry Gambrell passed away, leaving behind his wife Jeanne, his 4 loving children, 5 grandchildren, and a legacy of steadfast love for the people of Georgia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of David Henry Gambrell;

(B) honors the life and legacy of the late Senator David Henry Gambrell for his—

(i) accomplishments as a devout legal professional; and

(ii) unwavering dedication to Georgia as a Senator and civil servant;

(C) proclaims that David Henry Gambrell—

(i) embodied the lively spirit of Georgia; and

(ii) worked for more than 60 years to ensure that every Georgian could thrive; and

(D) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate—

(i) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(ii) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of David Henry Gambrell; and

(2) when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of David Henry Gambrell.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2034. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2035. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2036. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2037. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2038. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2039. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2040. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2041. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2042. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2043. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2044. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2045. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2046. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2047. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2048. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2049. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2050. Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2051. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2052. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2053. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. HAGERTY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2054. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2055. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2056. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2057. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2058. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. COONS, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2059. Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2060. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2061. Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2062. Mr. SASSE (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to

be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2063. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2064. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2065. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2066. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2067. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2068. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2069. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2070. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2071. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2072. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2073. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2074. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2075. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2076. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1835 submitted by Ms. HASSAN and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2077. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2078. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2079. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2080. Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment in-

tended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2081. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2082. Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2083. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. ERNST, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2084. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1977 submitted by Mr. MERKLEY and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2085. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2086. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2087. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2088. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2089. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2090. Mr. Kaine (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2034. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III of division E, add the following:

SEC. 5311. REPORT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act,

and annually thereafter, the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, a report on foreign investment from the People's Republic of China in the pharmaceutical industry of the United States.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include an assessment of—

(1) the supply chain of the pharmaceutical industry of the United States and the effect of concentration and reliance on manufacturing in the People's Republic of China within that industry;

(2) the effect of foreign investment from the People's Republic of China in the pharmaceutical industry of the United States on domestic capacity to produce drugs and active and inactive ingredients of drugs; and

(3) the effect of foreign investment from the People's Republic of China in technologies or other products for sequencing or storage of DNA, including genome and exome analysis, in the United States, including the effect of such investment on the capacity to sequence or store DNA in the United States.

(c) **AUTHORITY.**—The Federal Trade Commission shall have authority under section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 46) to conduct the studies required to prepare the report required by subsection (a).

(d) **PUBLICATION.**—The Federal Trade Commission shall publish an unclassified summary of the report required by subsection (a) on a publicly available internet website of the Commission.

(e) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 2035. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 261, strike lines 16 through 23 and insert the following:
Research of the National Science Foundation;

“(E) ensuring that at least one eligible consortium designated as a regional technology hub is headquartered in a low population State that is eligible to receive funding from the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the National Science Foundation; and

“(F) ensuring that no eligible consortium that is located in a State in which a national

laboratory is also located is designated as a regional technology hub.

SA 2036. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title I of division C, add the following:

SEC. 3117. PROHIBITION ON RESTRICTIONS ON POWER-GENERATION PROJECTS BY UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

(a) **PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON POWER-GENERATION PROJECTS.**—The United States International Development Finance Corporation (in this section referred to as the “Corporation”) shall not implement or enforce any rule, regulation, policy, procedure, or guideline that would prohibit or restrict the source of energy used by a power-generation project the purpose of which is to provide affordable electricity in an IDA-eligible country or an IDA-blend country.

(b) **LIMITATION ON BOARD.**—The Board of the Corporation shall not, whether directly or through authority delegated by the Board, reject a power-generation project in an IDA-eligible country or an IDA-blend country based on the source of energy used by the project.

(c) **ALL-OF-THE-ABOVE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.**—The Corporation shall promote a technology- and fuel-neutral, all-of-the-above energy development strategy for IDA-eligible countries and an IDA-blend countries that includes the use of oil, natural gas, coal, hydroelectric, wind, solar, and geothermal power and other sources of energy.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **IDA-ELIGIBLE COUNTRY.**—The term “IDA-eligible country” means a country eligible for support from the International Development Association and not the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(2) **IDA-BLEND COUNTRY.**—The term “IDA-blend country” means a country eligible for support from both the International Development Association and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

SA 2037. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 25. REGULATION OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS OF CYLINDERS USED IN TRANSPORTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **CYLINDER.**—The term “cylinder” means any cylinder specified under any of sections 178.36 through 178.68 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

(2) **FOREIGN MANUFACTURER OF CYLINDERS; FMOC.**—The term “foreign manufacturer of cylinders” or “FMOC” means an entity that manufactures cylinders outside of the United States that are intended to be represented, marked, certified, or sold as qualified for use in transporting a hazardous material in commerce in the United States.

(3) **IN GOOD STANDING.**—The term “in good standing”, with respect to an FMOC, means that the FMOC—

(A) is approved by the Secretary pursuant to section 107.807 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation); and

(B) has demonstrated 3 years of compliance with—

(i) part 107 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and

(ii) chapter 51 of title 49, United States Code.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Transportation.

(b) **APPROVAL OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS OF CYLINDERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to provide that an approval provided to an FMOC pursuant to section 107.807 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), shall be for a period of not longer than 1 year, except as provided under paragraph (2).

(2) **5-YEAR APPROVAL.**—The Secretary may provide a 5-year approval of an FMOC pursuant to section 107.807 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), if the following requirements are met:

(A) The FMOC attests that none of the cylinders made by the FMOC are prohibited from entry to the United States under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

(B) The FMOC certifies that—

(i) the information provided pursuant to subsection (f) is accurate; and

(ii) the FMOC has a proactive responsibility to inform the Secretary if any such information materially changes.

(C) The FMOC provides proof of the minimum financial responsibility required under subsection (c).

(D) The Secretary determines that the FMOC is in good standing.

(3) **FACILITY INSPECTIONS.**—

(A) **DEFINITION OF OBSTRUCTS.**—In this subsection, the term “obstructs” means taking actions that are known, or reasonably should be known, to prevent, hinder, or impede an inspection.

(B) **PENALTIES.**—The Secretary may suspend or terminate an approval of an FMOC if the FMOC obstructs or prevents the Secretary from carrying out an inspection under section 107.807(c) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(4) **INTERACTION WITH OTHER STATUTES, AGREEMENTS, REGULATIONS.**—Nothing in this section may be construed to prevent the harmonization of cylinder standards otherwise authorized by law (including regulations).

(5) **OTHER CAUSE FOR SUSPENSION OR TERMINATION.**—The Secretary may suspend or terminate an approval of an FMOC on determination that the FMOC knowingly or intentionally misrepresented responses to the Secretary required by law (including regulations), including subsections (c) and (f).

(c) **PROOF OF MINIMUM FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIRED AT TIME OF APPLICATION.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate such regulations as are necessary to establish minimum levels of financial responsibility required for entities to receive approval pursuant to section 107.807 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(d) **REEVALUATION BY REQUEST FOR RELATED VIOLATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate such regulations as are necessary to establish a process for any interested party to request a reevaluation of the approval of FMOC cylinders under section 107.807 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), to review the accuracy and safety of the actions of the FMOC.

(2) **PETITION FOR REEVALUATION.**—The regulations promulgated under paragraph (1) shall allow an interested party to file a petition if that party has evidence of inaccurate, changed, or fraudulent attestations or responses made by an FMOC to the Secretary under subsection (b), (c), or (f).

(e) **NOTICE AND COMMENT FOR APPLICATIONS BY FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS OF CYLINDERS.**—On receipt of an application for approval under section 107.807 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), the Secretary shall timely publish notification of the application in the Federal Register and provide 30 days for public comment on the application prior to approval.

(f) **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO ENSURE SAFETY AND COMPLIANCE WITH DOT PROCESSES.**—

(1) **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.**—The Secretary shall require, as part of an application for approval pursuant to section 107.807 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), that the applicant answer the following questions:

(A) Whether the FMOC applying, or any entity controlling more than 10 percent of that FMOC, has ever been subject to a civil monetary penalty under title 49, United States Code, relating to any actions carried out as an approved FMOC or during the application for approval under that section.

(B) Whether the FMOC applying, or any entity controlling more than 10 percent of that FMOC, has been delinquent in the payment of any civil monetary penalties or other fines or fees under title 49, United States Code.

(C) Whether the FMOC applying, or any entity controlling more than 10 percent of that FMOC, is subject to the Do Not Pay Initiative established under section 3354 of title 31, United States Code, as of the date of the application.

(D) Whether the FMOC applying, or any entity controlling more than 10 percent of that FMOC, is listed in the Military End User List of the Department of Commerce as of the date of the application.

(E) Whether the FMOC applying, or any entity controlling more than 10 percent of that FMOC, is identified by the Department of Defense as an entity listed under section 1237 of division A of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; Public Law 105-261) as of the date of application.

(F) Does the FMOC applying certify that—
(i) the FMOC has the requisite minimum financial responsibility as required under subsection (c); and

(ii) the financial responsibility will continue throughout entirety of the requested approval period.

(G) Whether the FMOC applying, or any entity controlling more than 10 percent of that FMOC, has been found guilty of a crimi-

nal penalty or assessed a civil penalty under section 1760 of division A of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (50 U.S.C. 4819).

(H) Whether the FMOC applying, or any entity controlling more than 10 percent of that FMOC, is subject to a final antidumping or countervailing duty order from the Department of Commerce as of the date of application.

(2) **DENIAL OF APPLICATION.**—The Secretary may deny an application for approval under section 107.709 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), based on the responses to the questions required under paragraph (1).

(g) **FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS LISTING APPROVALS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall publish and maintain on the website of the Department of Transportation a list of approved foreign manufacturers of cylinders and the duration of those approvals.

(h) **AUTHORIZING FOREIGN INSPECTIONS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall revise section 107.807(d) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations—

(1) to require that in any case in which the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety determines there is good cause, an inspection under that section shall be carried out annually for such duration as the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety determines appropriate;

(2) to specify that a refusal of inspection under that section shall result in a loss of the status of in good standing;

(3) to allow the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety to request, at the discretion of the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety—

(A) production of test and production records; and

(B) random sample testing; and

(4) allow for the recovery of all associated costs of foreign inspections to include travel, time, and other costs, as determined by the Secretary.

SA 2038. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 2107(c), add the following: “The Director shall require, to the extent practicable as determined by the Director, not less than 20 percent of the cost of a research and development activity described in subsection (a) to be provided by a non-Federal source, which may include in-kind contributions.”.

SA 2039. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation,

manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 6111, insert at the end the following:

(j) **LIMITATION.**—In carrying out this section and section 6112, the Secretary shall ensure that no Federal funding is made available for any program under either section that duplicates another federally funded program.

SA 2040. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 967, strike line 11 and all that follows through page 972, line 9, and insert the following:

(d) **APPOINTMENT.**—The President shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, an Ambassador-at-large for Arctic Affairs who shall—

(1) be responsible for Arctic affairs; and

(2) report directly to the Secretary of State.

(e) **DUTIES.**—The Ambassador-at-large for Arctic Affairs shall—

(1) facilitate the development and coordination of United States foreign policy in the Arctic Region relating to—

(A) strengthening institutions for cooperation among the Arctic nations;

(B) enhancing scientific monitoring and research on local, regional, and global environmental issues;

(C) protecting the Arctic environment and conserving its biological resources;

(D) promoting responsible natural resource management and economic development; and

(E) involving Arctic indigenous people in decisions that affect them;

(2) coordinate the diplomatic objectives with respect to the activities described in paragraph (1), and, as appropriate, represent the United States within multilateral fora that address international cooperation and foreign policy matters in the Arctic Region;

(3) help inform, in coordination with the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, transnational commerce and commercial maritime transit in the Arctic Region;

(4) coordinate the integration of scientific data on the current and projected effects of emerging environmental changes on the Arctic Region and ensure that such data is applied to the development of security strategies for the Arctic Region;

(5) make available the methods and approaches on the integration of environmental science and data to other regional security planning programs in the Department of State to better ensure that broader decision making processes may more adequately account for the changing environment;

(6) assist with the development of, and facilitate the implementation of, an Arctic Region Security Policy in accordance with subsection (g);

(7) use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to encourage other countries and international multilateral organizations

to support the principles of the Arctic Region Security Policy implemented pursuant to subsection (g);

(8) coordinate Arctic policy with the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, and other relevant bureaus;

(9) subject to the direction of the President and the Secretary of State, represent the United States with respect to matters and cases relevant to Arctic affairs in—

(A) contacts with foreign governments, intergovernmental organizations, and specialized agencies of the United Nations, the Arctic Council, and other international organizations of which the United States is a member; and

(B) multilateral conferences and meetings relating to Arctic affairs;

(10) serve as the principal advisor to the President and the Secretary of State regarding matters affecting Arctic affairs;

(11) make recommendations regarding the policies of the United States relating to Arctic affairs;

(12) assist the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs with the development and implementation of the Arctic Region Security Policy pursuant to subsection (g); and

(13) perform such other duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

(f) FUNDING.—The Secretary of State shall provide the Ambassador-at-large with such funds as may be necessary to carry out the duties described in subsection (e).

(g) ARCTIC REGION SECURITY POLICY.—The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs shall be the lead bureau for developing and implementing the United States' Arctic Region Security Policy, in coordination with the Ambassador-at-large for Arctic Affairs, the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, embassies, other regional bureaus, and relevant offices to advance United States national security interests, including through conflict prevention efforts, security assistance, humanitarian disaster response and prevention, and economic and other relevant assistance programs. The Arctic Region Security Policy shall assess, develop, budget for, and implement plans, policies, and actions—

(1) to bolster the diplomatic presence of the United States in Arctic nations, including through enhancements to diplomatic missions and facilities, participation in regional and bilateral dialogues related to Arctic security, and coordination of United States initiatives and assistance programs across agencies to protect the national security of the United States and its allies and partners;

(2) to enhance the resilience capacities of Arctic nations to the effects of environmental change and increased civilian and military activity by Arctic nations and other nations that may result from increased accessibility of the Arctic Region;

(3) to assess specific added risks to the Arctic Region and Arctic nations that—

(A) are vulnerable to the changing Arctic environment; and

(B) are strategically significant to the United States;

(4) to coordinate the integration of environmental change and national security risk and vulnerability assessments into the decision making process on foreign assistance awards to Greenland;

(5) to advance principles of good governance by encouraging and cooperating with Arctic nations on collaborative approaches—

(A) to responsibly manage natural resources in the Arctic Region;

(B) to share the burden of ensuring maritime safety in the Arctic Region;

(C) to prevent the escalation of security tensions by mitigating against the militarization of the Arctic Region;

(D) to develop mutually agreed upon multilateral policies among Arctic nations on the management of maritime transit routes through the Arctic Region and work cooperatively on the transit policies for access to and transit in the Arctic Region by non-Arctic nations; and

(E) to facilitate the development of Arctic Region Security Action Plans to ensure stability and public safety in disaster situations in a humane and responsible fashion; and

(6) to evaluate the vulnerability, security, survivability, and resiliency of United States interests and non-defense assets in the Arctic Region.

SA 2041. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 967, strike line 11 and all that follows through page 972, line 9, and insert the following:

(d) APPOINTMENT.—The President shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, an Ambassador-at-large for Arctic Affairs who shall—

(1) be responsible for Arctic affairs; and

(2) report directly to the Secretary of State.

(e) DUTIES.—The Ambassador-at-large for Arctic Affairs shall—

(1) facilitate the development and coordination of United States foreign policy in the Arctic Region relating to—

(A) strengthening institutions for cooperation among the Arctic nations;

(B) enhancing scientific monitoring and research on local, regional, and global environmental issues;

(C) protecting the Arctic environment and conserving its biological resources;

(D) promoting responsible natural resource management and economic development; and

(E) involving Arctic indigenous people in decisions that affect them;

(2) coordinate the diplomatic objectives with respect to the activities described in paragraph (1), and, as appropriate, represent the United States within multilateral fora that address international cooperation and foreign policy matters in the Arctic Region;

(3) help inform, in coordination with the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, transnational commerce and commercial maritime transit in the Arctic Region;

(4) coordinate the integration of scientific data on the current and projected effects of emerging environmental changes on the Arctic Region and ensure that such data is applied to the development of security strategies for the Arctic Region;

(5) make available the methods and approaches on the integration of environmental science and data to other regional security planning programs in the Department of State to better ensure that broader decision making processes may more adequately account for the changing environment;

(6) assist with the development of, and facilitate the implementation of, an Arctic Region Security Policy in accordance with subsection (g);

(7) use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to encourage other countries and international multilateral organizations to support the principles of the Arctic Region Security Policy implemented pursuant to subsection (g);

(8) coordinate Arctic policy with the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, and other relevant bureaus;

(9) subject to the direction of the President and the Secretary of State, represent the United States with respect to matters and cases relevant to Arctic affairs in—

(A) contacts with foreign governments, intergovernmental organizations, and specialized agencies of the United Nations, the Arctic Council, and other international organizations of which the United States is a member; and

(B) multilateral conferences and meetings relating to Arctic affairs;

(10) serve as the principal advisor to the President and the Secretary of State regarding matters affecting Arctic affairs;

(11) make recommendations regarding the policies of the United States relating to Arctic affairs;

(12) assist the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs with the development and implementation of the Arctic Region Security Policy pursuant to subsection (g); and

(13) perform such other duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

(f) FUNDING.—The Secretary of State shall provide the Ambassador-at-large with such funds as may be necessary to carry out the duties described in subsection (e).

(g) ARCTIC REGION SECURITY POLICY.—The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs shall be the lead bureau for developing and implementing the United States' Arctic Region Security Policy, in coordination with the Ambassador-at-large for Arctic Affairs, the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, embassies, other regional bureaus, and relevant offices to advance United States national security interests, including through conflict prevention efforts, security assistance, humanitarian disaster response and prevention, and economic and other relevant assistance programs. The Arctic Region Security Policy shall assess, develop, budget for, and implement plans, policies, and actions—

(1) to bolster the diplomatic presence of the United States in Arctic nations, including through enhancements to diplomatic missions and facilities, participation in regional and bilateral dialogues related to Arctic security, and coordination of United States initiatives and assistance programs across agencies to protect the national security of the United States and its allies and partners;

(2) to enhance the resilience capacities of Arctic nations to the effects of environmental change and increased civilian and military activity by Arctic nations and other nations that may result from increased accessibility of the Arctic Region;

(3) to assess specific added risks to the Arctic Region and Arctic nations that—

(A) are vulnerable to the changing Arctic environment; and

(B) are strategically significant to the United States;

(4) to coordinate the integration of environmental change and national security risk

and vulnerability assessments into the decision making process on foreign assistance awards to Greenland;

(5) to advance principles of good governance by encouraging and cooperating with Arctic nations on collaborative approaches—

(A) to responsibly manage natural resources in the Arctic Region;

(B) to share the burden of ensuring maritime safety in the Arctic Region;

(C) to prevent the escalation of security tensions by mitigating against the militarization of the Arctic Region;

(D) to develop mutually agreed upon multilateral policies among Arctic nations on the management of maritime transit routes through the Arctic Region and work cooperatively on the transit policies for access to and transit in the Arctic Region by non-Arctic nations; and

(E) to facilitate the development of Arctic Region Security Action Plans to ensure stability and public safety in disaster situations in a humane and responsible fashion; and

(6) to evaluate the vulnerability, security, survivability, and resiliency of United States interests and non-defense assets in the Arctic Region.

SA 2042. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 966, beginning on line 13, strike “and” and all that follows through line 15 and insert the following:

(F) examining the possibility of reconvening the Arctic Chiefs of Defense Forum;

(G) establishing a series of deep-water ports in the United States Arctic and North Pacific in order to respond to and monitor activities such as illegal fishing, increased shipping traffic, support search and rescue, United States commerce, and scientific research; and

(H) reinstituting the Arctic Executive Steering Committee (AESC) as a permanent office in the Executive Office of the President and naming a chair of the Committee within 30 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2043. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 966, beginning on line 13, strike “and” and all that follows through line 15 and insert the following:

(F) examining the possibility of reconvening the Arctic Chiefs of Defense Forum;

(G) establishing a series of deep-water ports in the United States Arctic and North

Pacific in order to respond to and monitor activities such as illegal fishing, increased shipping traffic, support search and rescue, United States commerce, and scientific research; and

(H) reinstituting the Arctic Executive Steering Committee (AESC) as a permanent office in the Executive Office of the President and naming a chair of the Committee within 30 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2044. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REQUIREMENT FOR AN AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Notwithstanding the War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93-148; 50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), any other provision of law, and any obligations under the Japanese Treaty, the Philippines Treaty, the U.S. Australia New Zealand Agreement, the Republic of Korea Treaty, or the Southeast Asia Treaty, the President may not introduce members of the Armed Forces into hostilities or involving the People's Republic of China unless—

(1) such action is necessary, for a period of no longer than 30 days, to repel a sudden attack, or the concrete, specific, and immediate threat of such a sudden attack, upon the United States, its territories, or possessions, its armed forces, or other United States citizens overseas; or

(2) Congress has enacted an authorization for the use of military force.

SA 2045. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . U.S. DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) support the growth of sectors most critical to the economic security and competitiveness of the United States;

(2) help vital technologies make the transition from universities and labs to commercial success, including—

(A) those technologies that are civilian in nature, including microelectronics, nanotechnology biotechnology, advanced manufacturing;

(B) those technologies with military implications, including hypersonic flight, quantum computing, and artificial intelligence; and

(C) other technologies that could enhance the soft power of the United States and be exported to allies of the United States;

(3) restore the entrepreneurial dynamism of the United States economy, by supporting the growth of small businesses—

(A) of any variety that support, or are capable of supporting, the growth of technology-focused enterprises described above as contractors or as customers;

(B) with innovative potential, whose success has the potential to increase the productivity and economic development of the United States; and

(C) in regions of the country or owned by individuals of demographic groups with historically low access to capital; and

(4) fill gaps in private sector financing and correct for underinvestment in key areas with a longer-time horizon by—

(A) making direct loans and equity investments;

(B) drawing financing from multiple sources, including the banking system, institutional investors, and others; and

(C) scaling up promising investment and lending methods, including revenue-based lending, equity-loan hybrid lending, tech-based lending, lending by community development financial institutions, and lending by local investment funds.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after enactment, the Secretary of Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to Congress a report advising on the design of a United States Government-owned corporation, known as the U.S. Development Corporation, charged with supporting the policies described in subsection (a).

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of—

(A) potential financing authorities of the U.S. Development Corporation, including direct loans, guarantees, equity investments, and appropriate terms and conditions for each;

(B) ways in which the U.S. Development Corporation could utilize expertise across the United States Government and the private sector to evaluate global technological progress and market trends to inform the identification of priority technologies, with both near- and long-term time horizons; and

(C) the necessary initial and ongoing investment of the Federal Government to achieve the policies described in subsection (a).

SA 2046. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I of division E, add the following:

SEC. 51. NO INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS FOR UNACCOUNTABLE ACTORS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “No IPOs for Unaccountable Actors Act”.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “Board” means the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;

(2) the term “covered entity” means—

(A) an entity that is headquartered in, or otherwise controlled by an entity that is headquartered in, a foreign jurisdiction in which the Board is prevented from conducting a complete inspection or investigation of a registered public accounting firm under section 104 or 105 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7214, 7215), respectively, because of a position taken by an authority in that foreign jurisdiction, as determined by the Board; or

(B) an entity that—

(i) is headquartered in, or otherwise controlled by an entity that is headquartered in, a foreign jurisdiction; and

(ii) retains a registered public accounting firm described in section 104(i)(2)(A) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7214(i)(2)(A)); and

(3) the term “security” has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

(c) **PROHIBITIONS REGARDING COVERED ENTITIES.**—

(1) **REGISTRATION.**—Beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, a covered entity may not register a security of the covered entity under section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l(b)).

(2) **LISTING ON EXCHANGES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 6(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78f(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(11) The rules of the exchange prohibit the initial listing of any security of a covered entity, as that term is defined in subsection (b) of the No IPOs for Unaccountable Actors Act.

“(12) The rules of the exchange provide that, if a security of an issuer is listed on the exchange and, as a result of a business combination, that issuer becomes a covered entity (as that term is defined in subsection (b) of the No IPOs for Unaccountable Actors Act), the exchange shall prohibit the continued listing of any security of the issuer.”.

(B) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subparagraph (A) shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 2047. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 48, strike lines 8 and 9 and insert the following:

(E) Natural and anthropogenic disaster prevention or mitigation and the resilience of critical infrastructure to EMPs and GMDs, as such terms are defined under section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101).

SA 2048. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 2528. ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING LARGE POWER TRANSFORMERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this division, the Secretary of Energy shall prepare and submit to Congress a report containing the results of the assessment described in subsection (b).

(b) **ASSESSMENT.**—The Secretary of Energy shall conduct an assessment of existing large power transformers in the United States. The assessment shall include the following:

(1) An analysis on the country of origin of existing large power transformers currently installed in the bulk power system.

(2) An assessment of the supply chain vulnerabilities of large power transformers.

(3) An assessment of the vulnerabilities of large power transformers to cyber or physical attacks.

SA 2049. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . HIGH RESEARCH ACTIVITY STATUS HBCUS PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) Historically Black Colleges and Universities hold a unique position in our efforts to diversify the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics academic and workforce communities.

(2) Even though our Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities make up just 3 percent of the colleges and universities in the United States, they graduate 25 percent of African-American students with bachelor's degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields.

(3) Historically Black Colleges and Universities are the institution of origin among almost 30 percent of Black graduates of science and engineering doctorate programs.

(4) Historically Black Colleges and Universities are leaders of our Nation's research and development enterprise, and they are paving the way across sectors, having received over 100 utility patents in 40 years.

(5) A team of computer scientists at Morgan State University are conducting re-

search to automate detection of concepts in biomedical images to reduce the burdens of annotation and interpretation of medical images while providing a decision support system for medical practitioners.

(6) Researchers at Howard University conducted a study across 6 decades to determine the underlying causes of the recent rapid increase in the incidence and diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma and liver metastases in Washington, DC, which is disproportionately impacting the Black population.

(7) As the Nation's largest producer of African American engineers, North Carolina A&T University and its researchers are leaders in autonomous vehicle research, creating significant innovations for autonomous vehicles that work in water, on land, and in flight and uncovering new military, supply chain, and personal mobility implications.

(8) In 2019, Historically Black Colleges and Universities received \$371,000,000, or about 0.8 percent of the \$44,500,000,000 in Federal funding to institutions of higher education for research and development.

(9) This number is a marked decrease from fiscal year 2018, when Historically Black Colleges and Universities received \$400,000,000 (0.9 percent) in Federal research and development funding.

(10) While there are 11 high research activity status Historically Black Colleges and Universities—Clark Atlanta University, Delaware State University, Florida A&M University, Hampton University, Howard University, Jackson State University, Morgan State University, North Carolina A&T University, Tennessee State University, Texas Southern University, and University of Maryland Eastern Shore—there are no very high research activity status Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

(11) Meaningfully investing in the research capacity of Historically Black Colleges and Universities is an investment in our Nation's future and will help meet the accelerating science, technology, engineering, and mathematics workforce demands in the United States.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the program established under this section shall be—

(1) to enable high research activity status Historically Black Colleges and Universities to achieve very high research activity status; and

(2) to increase the national number of African-American undergraduate and graduate students with degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(2) **FEDERAL SCIENCE AGENCY.**—The term Federal science agency means any Federal agency with an annual extramural research expenditure of over \$100,000,000.

(3) **HIGH RESEARCH ACTIVITY STATUS.**—The term “high research activity status” means such status, as classified by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education.

(4) **HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.**—The term “Historically Black College or University” has the meaning given the term “part B institution” under section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(5) **VERY HIGH RESEARCH ACTIVITY STATUS.**—The term “very high research activity status” means such status, as classified by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education.

(d) **VERY HIGH RESEARCH ACTIVITY STATUS HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES PROGRAM.**—

(1) PROGRAM.—The Director is authorized to establish and carry out, using funds made available for research activities across all Foundation research directorates, a pilot program to grow high research activity status (R2) Historically Black Colleges or Universities to achieve very high research activity status (R1) while increasing the national number of African American undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctoral students with degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. The Director may expand the program to other Historically Black Colleges or Universities beyond those Historically Black Colleges or Universities classified as high research activity status universities if the Director determines that the program can support such an expansion.

(2) GRANTS.—In carrying out the program, the Director shall award grants for key areas of scientific research on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to Historically Black Colleges or Universities that are classified as high research activity status institutions at the time of application for such a grant.

(3) APPLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a Historically Black College or University described in paragraph (2) shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Director may require.

(B) CONTENTS.—The application described in subparagraph (A) shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(i) a plan for increasing the level of research activity and achieving very high research activity status classification within 10 years of the grant award, including measurable milestones such as growth in research expenditures, number of research doctoral degrees awarded, number of research-focused faculty, and other relevant factors;

(ii) how the institution of higher education will sustain the increased level of research activity beyond the duration of the award; and

(iii) how the implementation of the proposed plan will be evaluated and assessed.

(4) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—

(A) STRATEGIC AREAS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—Through coordination with Historically Black Colleges or Universities that are eligible to receive a grant under this section, the Director, or the Director's designee, shall establish mechanisms through which applicants can seek funding under this section.

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—An institution that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant funds to support research activities, including—

(i) faculty professional development;

(ii) stipends for graduate and undergraduate students and post-doctoral scholars;

(iii) laboratory equipment and instrumentation; and

(iv) other activities necessary to build research capacity.

(C) RESEARCH ASSESSMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An institution that submits a proposal for a grant under this section shall submit with their proposal a plan that describes the institution's plan to achieve very high research activity status, including making investments with institutional and non-Federal funds, to achieve that status within a decade of the grant award, to the extent practicable.

(ii) UPDATED PLAN.—An institution that receives a grant under this section shall submit to the Foundation an updated plan described in clause (i) not less than once every 3 years which shall be based on a self-assessment of progress in achieving very high research activity status.

(D) TRANSITION ELIGIBILITY.—The Director may consider creating pathways for new Historically Black Colleges or Universities to enter into the program under this section as participating institutions achieve very high research activity status.

(e) REPORT ON IMPROVING THE RESEARCH CAPACITY AT HIGH RESEARCH ACTIVITY HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this division, the National Science and Technology Council shall prepare and submit a report that—

(A) identifies challenges and barriers to Federal research grants for high research activity status Historically Black Colleges or Universities; and

(B) identifies recommendations for Federal science agencies to sustainably boost the research capacity of high research activity status Historically Black Colleges or Universities through grant-making authorities.

(2) REPORT SUBMISSION.—The National Science and Technology Council shall transmit the report to the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the heads of other such agencies as determined relevant by the National Science and Technology Council.

(3) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The National Science and Technology Council may secure directly from a Federal department or agency such information as the National Science and Technology Council consider necessary to carry out the report under this subsection.

(B) FURNISHING INFORMATION.—Upon a request from the National Science and Technology Council, the head of a Federal department or agency shall furnish such information as is requested to the National Science and Technology Council.

SA 2050. Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 5212 and insert the following:

SEC. 5212. LIMITATION ON REVIEW OF FOREIGN GIFTS AND CONTRACTS BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES TO GIFTS AND CONTRACTS FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The amendments to section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565) made by section 3138 of this Act shall apply only with respect to gifts to institutions of higher education from, and contracts entered into by such institutions with, foreign persons that are—

(1) individuals who are nationals of the People's Republic of China;

(2) entities organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of China;

(3) governmental entities of the People's Republic of China; or

(4) the Chinese Communist Party or any of its affiliates.

SA 2051. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 25. GREENHOUSE GAS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDER AND THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to facilitate the participation of farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in voluntary environmental credit markets, including through the Program;

(2) to facilitate the provision of technical assistance through covered entities to farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in overcoming barriers to entry into voluntary environmental credit markets;

(3) to assist covered entities in certifying under the Program; and

(4) to establish the Advisory Council to advise the Secretary regarding the Program and other related matters.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The term "Advisory Council" means the Greenhouse Gas Technical Assistance Provider and Third-Party Verifier Certification Program Advisory Council established under subsection (g)(1).

(2) AGRICULTURE OR FORESTRY CREDIT.—The term "agriculture or forestry credit" means a credit derived from the prevention, reduction, or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or carbon sequestration on agricultural land or private forest land that may be bought or sold on a voluntary environmental credit market.

(3) BEGINNING FARMER OR RANCHER.—The term "beginning farmer or rancher" has the meaning given the term in section 2501(a) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 2279(a)).

(4) COVERED ENTITY.—The term "covered entity" means a person or State that either—

(A) is a provider of technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, or private forest landowners in carrying out sustainable land use management practices that—

(i) prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; or

(ii) sequester carbon; or

(B) is a third-party verifier entity that conducts the verification of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets.

(5) GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term "greenhouse gas" means—

(A) carbon dioxide;

(B) methane;

(C) nitrous oxide; and

(D) any other gas that the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council, determines has been identified to have heat trapping qualities.

(6) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the Greenhouse Gas Technical Assistance Provider and Third-Party Verifier Certification Program established under subsection (c).

(7) PROTOCOL.—The term “protocol” means a systematic approach that follows a science-based methodology that is transparent and thorough to establish requirements—

(A) for the development of projects to prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or sequester carbon that include 1 or more baseline scenarios; and

(B) to quantify, monitor, report, and verify the prevention, reduction, or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or carbon sequestration by projects described in subparagraph (A).

(8) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(9) SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMER OR RANCHER; SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED GROUP.—The terms “socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher” and “socially disadvantaged group” have the meaning given those terms in section 355(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2003(e)).

(10) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The term “technical assistance” means technical expertise, information, and tools necessary to assist a farmer, rancher, or private forest landowner who is engaged in or wants to engage in a project to prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or sequester carbon to meet a protocol.

(11) VOLUNTARY ENVIRONMENTAL CREDIT MARKET.—The term “voluntary environmental credit market” means a voluntary market through which agriculture or forestry credits may be bought or sold.

(C) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date that is 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and after making a positive determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall establish a voluntary program, to be known as the “Greenhouse Gas Technical Assistance Provider and Third-Party Verifier Certification Program”, to certify covered entities that the Secretary determines meet the requirements described in subsection (d).

(2) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall establish the Program only if, after considering relevant information, including the information collected or reviewed relating to the assessment conducted under subsection (h)(1)(A), the Secretary determines that the Program will further each of the purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

(3) REPORT.—If the Secretary determines under paragraph (2) that the Program would not further the purposes described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) and does not establish the Program, the Secretary shall publish a report describing the reasons the Program would not further those purposes.

(d) CERTIFICATION QUALIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) PROTOCOLS AND QUALIFICATIONS.—After providing public notice and at least a 60-day period for public comment, the Secretary shall, during the 90-day period beginning on the date on which the Program is established, publish—

(i) a list of, and documents relating to, recognized protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets that are designed to ensure consistency, reliability, effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency, including protocol documents and details relating to—

(I) calculations;

(II) sampling methodologies;

(III) accounting principles;

(IV) systems for verification, monitoring, measurement, and reporting; and

(V) methods to account for additionality, permanence, leakage, and, where appropriate, avoidance of double counting; and

(ii) descriptions of qualifications for covered entities that—

(I) demonstrate that the covered entity can assist farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in accomplishing the purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a); and

(II) demonstrate proficiency with the protocols described in clause (i).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Covered entities certified under the Program shall maintain expertise in the protocols described in subparagraph (A)(i), adhere to the qualifications described in subparagraph (A)(ii), and adhere to any relevant conflict of interest requirements, as determined appropriate by the Secretary, for—

(i) the provision of technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners for carrying out activities described in paragraph (2); or

(ii) the verification of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets that are used in carrying out activities described in paragraph (2).

(2) ACTIVITIES.—The activities for which covered entities may provide technical assistance or conduct verification of processes under the Program are current and future activities that prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or sequester carbon, which may include—

(A) land or soil carbon sequestration;

(B) emissions reductions derived from fuel choice or reduced fuel use;

(C) livestock emissions reductions, including emissions reductions achieved through—

(i) feeds, feed additives, and the use of by-products as feed sources; or

(ii) manure management practices;

(D) on-farm energy generation;

(E) energy feedstock production;

(F) fertilizer or nutrient use emissions reductions;

(G) reforestation;

(H) forest management, including improving harvesting practices and thinning diseased trees;

(I) prevention of the conversion of forests, grasslands, and wetlands;

(J) restoration of wetlands or grasslands;

(K) grassland management, including prescribed grazing;

(L) current practices associated with private land conservation programs administered by the Secretary; and

(M) such other activities, or combinations of activities, that the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council, determines to be appropriate.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In publishing the list of protocols and description of qualifications under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council, shall—

(A) ensure that the requirements for covered entities to certify under the Program include maintaining expertise in all relevant information relating to market-based protocols, as appropriate, with regard to—

(i) quantification;

(ii) verification;

(iii) additionality;

(iv) permanence;

(v) reporting; and

(vi) other expertise, as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) ensure that a covered entity certified under the Program is required to perform, and to demonstrate expertise, as determined by the Secretary, in accordance with best management practices for agricultural and forestry activities that prevent, reduce, or

mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or sequester carbon.

(4) PERIODIC REVIEW.—As appropriate, the Secretary shall periodically review and revise the list of protocols and description of certification qualifications published under paragraph (1)(A) to include any additional protocols or qualifications that meet the requirements described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3).

(e) CERTIFICATION, WEBSITE, AND PUBLICATION OF LISTS.—

(1) CERTIFICATION.—A covered entity may self-certify under the Program by submitting to the Secretary, through a website maintained by the Secretary—

(A) a notification that the covered entity will—

(i) maintain expertise in the protocols described in clause (i) of subsection (d)(1)(A); and

(ii) adhere to the qualifications described in clause (ii) of that subsection; and

(B) appropriate documentation demonstrating the expertise described in subparagraph (A)(i) and qualifications described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

(2) WEBSITE AND SOLICITATION.—During the 180-day period beginning on the date on which the Program is established, the Secretary shall publish, through an existing website maintained by the Secretary—

(A) information describing how covered entities may self-certify under the Program in accordance with paragraph (1);

(B) information describing how covered entities may obtain, through private training programs or Department of Agriculture training programs, the requisite expertise—

(i) in the protocols described in clause (i) of subsection (d)(1)(A); and

(ii) to meet the qualifications described in clause (ii) of that subsection;

(C) the protocols and qualifications published by the Secretary under subsection (d)(1)(A); and

(D) instructions and suggestions to assist farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in facilitating the development of agriculture or forestry credits and accessing voluntary environmental credit markets, including—

(i) through working with covered entities certified under the Program; and

(ii) by providing information relating to programs, registries, and protocols of programs and registries that provide market-based participation opportunities for working and conservation agricultural and forestry lands.

(3) PUBLICATION.—During the 1-year period beginning on the date on which the Program is established, the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council and following the review by the Secretary for completeness and accuracy of the certification notifications and documentation submitted under paragraph (1), shall use an existing website maintained by the Secretary to publish—

(A) a list of covered entities that are certified under paragraph (1) as technical assistance providers; and

(B) a list of covered entities that are certified under paragraph (1) as verifiers of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets.

(4) UPDATES.—Not less frequently than quarterly, the Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Council, shall update the lists published under paragraph (3).

(5) SUBMISSION.—The Secretary shall notify Congress of the publication of the initial list under paragraph (3).

(6) REQUIREMENT.—To remain certified under the Program, a covered entity shall continue—

(A) to maintain expertise in the protocols described in subparagraph (A)(i) of subsection (d)(1); and

(B) to adhere to the qualifications described in subparagraph (A)(ii) of that subsection.

(7) AUDITING.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall conduct audits of covered entities that are certified under the Program to ensure compliance with the requirements under subsection (d)(1)(B) through an audit process that includes a representative sample of—

(A) technical assistance providers; and

(B) verifiers of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets.

(8) REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may revoke the certification of a covered entity under the Program in the event of—

(i) noncompliance with the requirements under subsection (d)(1)(B); or

(ii) a violation of subsection (f)(2)(A).

(B) NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary revokes a certification of a covered entity under subparagraph (A), to the extent practicable, the Secretary shall—

(i) request from that covered entity contact information for all farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners to which the covered entity provided technical assistance or the verification of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets; and

(ii) notify those farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners of the revocation.

(9) FAIR TREATMENT OF FARMERS.—The Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that covered entities certified under paragraph (1) act in good faith—

(A) to provide realistic estimates of costs and revenues relating to activities and verification of processes, as applicable to the covered entity, as described in subsection (d)(2); and

(B) in the case of technical assistance providers, to assist farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in ensuring that the farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners receive fair distribution of revenues derived from the sale of an agriculture or forestry credit.

(10) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to compel a farmer, rancher, or private forest landowner to participate in a transaction or project facilitated by a covered entity certified under paragraph (1).

(f) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) PROHIBITION ON CLAIMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A person that is not certified under the Program in accordance with this section shall not knowingly make a claim that the person is a “USDA-certified technical assistance provider or third-party verifier for voluntary environmental credit markets” or any substantially similar claim.

(B) PENALTY.—Any person that violates subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) subject to a civil penalty equal to such amount as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, not to exceed \$1,000 per violation; and

(ii) ineligible to certify under the Program for the 5-year period beginning on the date of the violation.

(2) SUBMISSION OF FRAUDULENT INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A person, regardless of whether the person is certified under the program, shall not submit fraudulent information as part of a notification under subsection (e)(1).

(B) PENALTY.—Any person that violates subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) subject to a civil penalty equal to such amount as the Secretary determines to be

appropriate, not to exceed \$1,000 per violation; and

(ii) ineligible to certify under the Program for the 5-year period beginning on the date of the violation.

(g) GREENHOUSE GAS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDER AND THIRD-PARTY VERIFIER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM ADVISORY COUNCIL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the 90-day period beginning on the date on which the Program is established, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “Greenhouse Gas Technical Assistance Provider and Third-Party Verifier Certification Program Advisory Council”.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Council shall be composed of members appointed by the Secretary in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) GENERAL REPRESENTATION.—The Advisory Council shall—

(i) be broadly representative of the agriculture and private forest sectors;

(ii) include socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers and other historically underserved farmers, ranchers, or private forest landowners; and

(iii) be composed of not less than 51 percent farmers, ranchers, or private forest landowners.

(C) MEMBERS.—Members appointed under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) not more than 2 representatives of the Department of Agriculture, as determined by the Secretary;

(ii) not more than 1 representative of the Environmental Protection Agency, as determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(iii) not more than 1 representative of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(iv) not fewer than 12 representatives of the agriculture industry, appointed in a manner that is broadly representative of the agriculture sector, including not fewer than 6 active farmers and ranchers;

(v) not fewer than 4 representatives of private forest landowners or the forestry and forest products industry appointed in a manner that is broadly representative of the private forest sector;

(vi) not more than 4 representatives of the relevant scientific research community, including not fewer than 2 representatives from land-grant colleges and universities (as defined in section 1404 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3103)), of which 1 shall be a representative of a college or university eligible to receive funds under the Act of August 30, 1890 (commonly known as the “Second Morrill Act”) (26 Stat. 417, chapter 841; 7 U.S.C. 321 et seq.), including Tuskegee University;

(vii) not more than 2 experts or professionals familiar with voluntary environmental credit markets and the verification requirements in those markets;

(viii) not more than 3 members of non-governmental or civil society organizations with relevant expertise, of which not fewer than 1 shall represent the interests of socially disadvantaged groups;

(ix) not more than 3 members of private sector entities or organizations that participate in voluntary environmental credit markets through which agriculture or forestry credits are bought and sold; and

(x) any other individual whom the Secretary determines to be necessary to ensure that the Advisory Council is composed of a diverse group of representatives of industry, academia, independent researchers, and public and private entities.

(D) CHAIR.—The Secretary shall designate a member of the Advisory Council to serve as the Chair.

(E) TERMS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term of a member of the Advisory Council shall be 2 years, except that, of the members first appointed—

(I) not fewer than 8 members shall serve for a term of 1 year;

(II) not fewer than 12 members shall serve for a term of 2 years; and

(III) not fewer than 12 members shall serve for a term of 3 years.

(ii) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—After the initial term of a member of the Advisory Council, including the members first appointed, the member may serve not more than 4 additional 2-year terms.

(3) MEETINGS.—

(A) FREQUENCY.—The Advisory Council shall meet not less frequently than annually, at the call of the Chair.

(B) INITIAL MEETING.—During the 90-day period beginning on the date on which the members are appointed under paragraph (2)(A), the Advisory Council shall hold an initial meeting.

(4) DUTIES.—The Advisory Council shall—

(A) periodically review and recommend any appropriate changes to—

(i) the list of protocols and description of qualifications published by the Secretary under subsection (d)(1)(A); and

(ii) the requirements described in subsection (d)(1)(B);

(B) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the best practices that should be included in the protocols, description of qualifications, and requirements described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) advise the Secretary regarding—

(i) the current methods used by voluntary environmental credit markets to quantify and verify the prevention, reduction, and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or sequestration of carbon;

(ii) additional considerations for certifying covered entities under the Program;

(iii) means to reduce barriers to entry in the business of providing technical assistance or the verification of the processes described in protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets for covered entities, including by improving technical assistance provided by the Secretary;

(iv) means to reduce compliance and verification costs for farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in entering voluntary environmental credit markets, including through mechanisms and processes to aggregate the value of activities across land ownership;

(v) issues relating to land and asset ownership in light of evolving voluntary environmental credit markets; and

(vi) additional means to reduce barriers to entry in voluntary environmental credit markets for farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners, particularly for historically underserved, socially disadvantaged, or limited resource farmers, ranchers, or private forest landowners.

(5) COMPENSATION.—The members of the Advisory Council shall serve without compensation.

(6) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—The Secretary shall prohibit any member of the Advisory Council from—

(A) engaging in any determinations or activities of the Advisory Council that may result in the favoring of, or a direct and predictable effect on—

(i) the member or a family member, as determined by the Secretary;

(ii) stock owned by the member or a family member, as determined by the Secretary; or

(iii) the employer of, or a business owned in whole or in part by, the member or a family member, as determined by the Secretary; or

(B) providing advice or recommendations regarding, or otherwise participating in, matters of the Advisory Council that—

(i) constitute a conflict of interest under section 208 of title 18, United States Code; or

(ii) may call into question the integrity of the Advisory Council, the Program, or the technical assistance or verification activities described under subsection (d)(2).

(7) **FACA APPLICABILITY.**—The Advisory Council shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), except that section 14(a)(2) of that Act shall not apply.

(h) **ASSESSMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall—

(A) conduct an assessment, including by incorporating information from existing publications and reports of the Department of Agriculture and other entities with relevant expertise, regarding—

(i) the number and categories of non-Federal actors in the nonprofit and for-profit sectors involved in buying, selling, and trading agriculture or forestry credits in voluntary environmental credit markets;

(ii) the estimated overall domestic market demand for agriculture or forestry credits at the end of the preceding 4-calendar year period, and historically, in voluntary environmental credit markets;

(iii) the total number of agriculture or forestry credits (measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) that were estimated to be in development, generated, or sold in market transactions during the preceding 4-calendar year period, and historically, in voluntary environmental credit markets;

(iv) the estimated supply and demand of metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent of offsets in the global marketplace for the next 4 years;

(v) the barriers to entry due to compliance and verification costs described in subsection (g)(4)(C)(iv);

(vi) the state of monitoring and measurement technologies needed to quantify long-term carbon sequestration in soils and from other activities to prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture and forestry sectors;

(vii) means to reduce barriers to entry into voluntary environmental credit markets for small, beginning, and socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners and the extent to which existing protocols in voluntary environmental credit markets allow for aggregation of projects among farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners;

(viii) means to leverage existing Department of Agriculture programs and other Federal programs that could improve, lower the costs of, and enhance the deployment of monitoring and measurement technologies described in clause (vi);

(ix) the potential impact of Department of Agriculture activities on supply and demand of agriculture or forestry credits;

(x) the potential role of the Department of Agriculture in encouraging innovation in voluntary environmental credit markets;

(xi) the extent to which the existing regimes for generating and selling agriculture or forestry credits, as the regimes exist at the end of the preceding 4-calendar year period, and historically, and existing voluntary environmental credit markets, may be impeded or constricted, or achieve greater scale

and reach, if the Department of Agriculture were involved, including by considering the role of the Department of Agriculture in reducing the barriers to entry identified under clause (v), including by educating stakeholders about voluntary environmental credit markets;

(xii) the extent to which existing protocols in voluntary environmental credit markets, including verification, additionality, permanence, and reporting, adequately take into consideration and account for factors encountered by the agriculture and private forest sectors in preventing, reducing, or mitigating greenhouse gases or sequestering carbon through agriculture and forestry practices, considering variances across regions, topography, soil types, crop or species varieties, and business models;

(xiii) the extent to which existing protocols in voluntary environmental credit markets consider options to ensure the continued valuation, through discounting or other means, of agriculture and forestry credits in the case of the practices underlying those credits being disrupted due to unavoidable events, including production challenges and natural disasters; and

(xiv) opportunities for other voluntary markets outside of voluntary environmental credit markets to foster the trading, buying, or selling of credits that are derived from activities that provide other ecosystem service benefits, including activities that improve water quality, water quantity, wildlife habitat enhancement, and other ecosystem services, as the Secretary determines appropriate;

(B) publish the assessment; and

(C) submit the assessment to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

(2) **QUADRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Advisory Council, shall conduct the assessment described in paragraph (1)(A) and publish and submit the assessment in accordance with subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) every 4 years after the publication and submission of the first assessment under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1).

(i) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Program is established, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall publish and submit to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report describing, for the period covered by the report—

(1) the number of covered entities that—

(A) were registered under the Program;

(B) were new registrants under the Program, if applicable; and

(C) did not renew their registration under the Program, if applicable;

(2) each covered entity the certification of which was revoked by the Secretary under subsection (e)(8);

(3) a review of the outcomes of the Program, including—

(A) the ability of farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners, including small, beginning, and socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners, to develop agriculture or forestry credits through covered entities certified under the Program;

(B) methods to improve the ability of farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners to overcome barriers to entry to voluntary environmental credit markets; and

(C) methods to further facilitate participation of farmers, ranchers, and private forest

landowners in voluntary environmental credit markets; and

(4) any recommendations for improvements to the Program.

(j) **CONFIDENTIALITY.**—

(1) **PROHIBITION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary, any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agriculture, or any other person may not disclose to the public the information held by the Secretary described in subparagraph (B).

(B) **INFORMATION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in clause (ii), the information prohibited from disclosure under subparagraph (A) is—

(I) information collected by the Secretary or published by the Secretary under subsection (h) or (i);

(II) personally identifiable information, including in a contract or service agreement, of a farmer, rancher, or private forest landowner, obtained by the Secretary under paragraph (7) or (8)(B)(i) of subsection (e); and

(III) confidential business information in a contract or service agreement of a farmer, rancher, or private forest landowner obtained by the Secretary under paragraph (7) or (8)(B)(i) of subsection (e).

(ii) **AGGREGATED RELEASE.**—Information described in clause (i) may be released to the public if the information has been transformed into a statistical or aggregate form that does not allow the identification of the person who supplied or is the subject of the particular information.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—Paragraph (1) shall not prohibit the disclosure—

(A) of the name of any covered entity published and submitted by the Secretary under subsection (i)(2); or

(B) by an officer or employee of the Federal Government of information described in paragraph (1)(B) as otherwise directed by the Secretary or the Attorney General for enforcement purposes.

(k) **FUNDING.**—

(1) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—In addition to the amount made available under paragraph (2), there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) **DIRECT FUNDING.**—

(A) **RESCISSION.**—There is rescinded \$4,100,000 of the unobligated balance of amounts made available by section 1003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2).

(B) **DIRECT FUNDING.**—If sufficient unobligated amounts made available by section 1003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) are available on the date of enactment of this Act to execute the entire rescission described in subparagraph (A), then on the day after the execution of the entire rescission, there is appropriated to the Secretary, out of amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$4,100,000 to carry out this section.

SA 2052. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency amounts as follows:

- (1) \$600,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.
- (2) \$1,200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2026.

SA 2053. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. HAGERTY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title II of division C, add the following:

SEC. 3219L. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO NORD STREAM 2.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(1) impose sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to—

(A) Nord Stream 2 AG or a successor entity;

(B) Matthias Warnig; and

(C) any other corporate officer of or principal shareholder with a controlling interest in Nord Stream 2 AG or a successor entity; and

(2) impose sanctions under subsection (c) with respect to—

(A) Nord Stream 2 AG or a successor entity; and

(B) Matthias Warnig.

(b) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE OF IDENTIFIED PERSONS AND CORPORATE OFFICERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is—

- (i) inadmissible to the United States;
- (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and
- (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other entry documentation of an alien described in subsection (a)(1) shall be revoked, regardless of when such visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(c) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY OF IDENTIFIED PERSONS.—The President shall exercise all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a

person described in subsection (a)(2) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any authorized intelligence, law enforcement, or national security activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if the admission of the alien is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person within the United States.

SA 2054. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, inno-

vation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 2115, insert the following:

SEC. 2116. SAFETY AND ETHICS AI RESEARCH INSTITUTES.

Within the National Artificial Intelligence Research Institutes authorized in section 5201 of William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283), the Director of the National Science Foundation shall establish a specific theme that addresses the areas of artificial intelligence safety and artificial intelligence ethics in order to promote development of trustworthy artificial intelligence and to mitigate the creation and use of artificial intelligence systems that behave in ways that cause harm.

SA 2055. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V of division B, add the following:

SEC. 2528. GAO STUDY ON OVERSIGHT OF FEDERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY GRANT MAKING AND INVESTMENTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) in instances such as the Troubled Asset Relief Program, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Iraq, and Afghanistan, Congress has created special inspectors general and other oversight entities focused on particular program areas who have performed in outstanding ways;

(2) the oversight entities described in paragraph (1) have helped to strengthen oversight in cross-agency activities and where component inspectors general may have otherwise faced significant challenges;

(3) because of the cross-agency nature of Federal science and technology activities, Congress created the Office of Science and Technology Policy to coordinate and harmonize among science functions at agencies;

(4) the United States innovation ecosystem, which uses multiple science agencies to invest in research and development, can make it more difficult to identify and remove scientists who violate research integrity principles;

(5) the single agency jurisdiction of an agency inspector general can be a disadvantage with respect to their oversight roles, and opportunities to strengthen the system may exist;

(6) single agency jurisdiction of inspectors general may also make it difficult to harmonize principles and standards for oversight of waste, fraud, and abuse among agencies; and

(7) certain issues of fraud, waste, and abuse in Federal science and technology activities span multiple agencies and are more apparent through cross-agency oversight.

(b) STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit to Congress a report that—

(1) evaluates the frequency of cases of waste, fraud, or abuse perpetrated across multiple Federal science agencies by an awardee or group of awardees;

(2) evaluates the effectiveness of existing mechanisms to detect waste, fraud, and abuse perpetrated across multiple Federal science agencies by an awardee or group of awardees; and

(3) evaluates options for strengthening detection of waste, fraud, and abuse perpetrated across multiple Federal science agencies by an awardee or group of awardees, including by examining the benefits and drawbacks of—

(A) providing additional support to agency inspectors general with regard to coordinated oversight of Federal and technology grant making investments; and

(B) alternative mechanisms for strengthening prevention and detection of waste, fraud, and abuse across Federal science agencies perpetrated across multiple Federal science agencies by an awardee or group of awardees, such as the establishment of a special inspector general or other mechanisms as the Comptroller General sees fit.

SA 2056. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 478, strike line 17, and all that follows through page 485, line 18, and insert the following:

SEC. 2527. BASIC RESEARCH.

(a) **NONDISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS OF GRANT REVIEW PANEL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each agency that awards a Federal research grant shall not disclose, either publicly or privately, to an applicant for such grant the identity of any member of the grant review panel for such applicant.

(b) **DOWNSTREAM REPORTING; IMPARTIALITY.**—

(1) **DOWNSTREAM REPORTING.**—Any person or institution awarded a grant from a Federal research agency shall—

(A) notify and seek authorization from the relevant agency for any funds derived from the grant made available through a subgrant or subsequent grant (including to an employee or subdivision of the grant recipient's organization); and

(B) ensure that each subgrant or subsequent grant award (including to an employee or subdivision of the grant recipient's organization) funded with funds derived from the Federal grant is within the scope of the Federal grant award.

(2) **IMPARTIALITY IN FUNDING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each Federal agency, in awarding grants for scientific research, shall be impartial and shall not seek to advance any political position or fund a grant to reach a predetermined conclusion.

SEC. 2528. GAO STUDY ON OVERSIGHT OF FEDERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY GRANT MAKING AND INVESTMENTS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) in instances such as the Troubled Asset Relief Program, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Iraq, and Afghani-

stan, Congress has created special inspectors general and other oversight entities focused on particular program areas who have performed in outstanding ways;

(2) the oversight entities described in paragraph (1) have helped to strengthen oversight in cross-agency activities and where component inspectors general may have otherwise faced significant challenges;

(3) because of the cross-agency nature of Federal science and technology activities, Congress created the Office of Science and Technology Policy to coordinate and harmonize among science functions at agencies;

(4) the United States innovation ecosystem, which uses multiple science agencies to invest in research and development, can make it more difficult to identify and remove scientists who violate research integrity principles;

(5) the single agency jurisdiction of an agency inspector general can be a disadvantage with respect to their oversight roles, and opportunities to strengthen the system may exist;

(6) single agency jurisdiction of inspectors general may also make it difficult to harmonize principles and standards for oversight of waste, fraud, and abuse among agencies; and

(7) certain issues of fraud, waste, and abuse in Federal science and technology activities span multiple agencies and are more apparent through cross-agency oversight.

(b) **STUDY.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit to Congress a report that—

(1) evaluates the frequency of cases of waste, fraud, or abuse perpetrated across multiple Federal science agencies by an awardee or group of awardees;

(2) evaluates the effectiveness of existing mechanisms to detect waste, fraud, and abuse perpetrated across multiple Federal science agencies by an awardee or group of awardees; and

(3) evaluates options for strengthening detection of waste, fraud, and abuse perpetrated across multiple Federal science agencies by an awardee or group of awardees, including by examining the benefits and drawbacks of—

(A) providing additional support to agency inspectors general with regard to coordinated oversight of Federal and technology grant making investments; and

(B) alternative mechanisms for strengthening prevention and detection of waste, fraud, and abuse across Federal science agencies perpetrated across multiple Federal science agencies by an awardee or group of awardees, such as the establishment of a special inspector general or other mechanisms as the Comptroller General sees fit.

SA 2057. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 522. GLOBAL COOPERATIVE FRAMEWORK TO END HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN SOURCING CRITICAL MINERALS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State shall seek to convene a meeting of foreign leaders to establish a multilateral framework to end human rights abuses, including the exploitation of forced labor and child labor, related to the mining and sourcing of critical minerals.

(b) **CERTIFICATION SCHEME.**—The Secretary shall seek to ensure that the framework under subsection (a) includes a certification scheme, comprised of—

(1) minimum requirements for national legislation, institutions, and import and export controls related to the sourcing of critical minerals;

(2) measures to enforce transparency in the exchange of production, transportation, and end-use manufacturing data related to critical minerals, including through the use of blockchain technology, if feasible;

(3) prohibitions on the purchase or trade in critical minerals unless parties to the purchase or trade are certified under and in compliance with the framework; and

(4) measures to certify shipments as in compliance with the framework, including requiring the provision of supporting documentation.

(c) **IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.**—The Secretary shall lead the development of an annual global report on the implementation of the framework under subsection (a), including progress and recommendations to fully end human rights abuses, including the exploitation of forced labor and child labor, related to the extraction of critical minerals around the world.

(d) **REVIEW OF CONFLICT MINERALS LIST.**—The Secretary shall review the list of conflict minerals under section 1502(e)(4) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203; 124 Stat. 228) to determine whether certain critical minerals, such as cobalt, should be included on the list.

(e) **CRITICAL MINERAL DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “critical mineral” has the meaning given the term in section 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (division Z of Public Law 116-260; 30 U.S.C. 1606(a)).

SA 2058. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. COONS, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division F, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . COLLECTION, VERIFICATION, AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION BY ONLINE MARKETPLACES TO INFORM CONSUMERS.

(a) **COLLECTION AND VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION.**—

(1) **COLLECTION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—An online marketplace shall require any high-volume third party seller on such online marketplace's platform to provide, not later than 7 days after qualifying as a high-volume third party seller on the platform, the following information to the online marketplace:

(i) BANK ACCOUNT.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—A bank account number, or, if such seller does not have a bank account, the name of the payee for payments issued by the online marketplace to such seller.

(II) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—The bank account or payee information required under subclause (I) may be provided by the seller in the following ways:

(aa) To the online marketplace.

(bb) To a payment processor or other third party contracted by the online marketplace to maintain such information, provided that the online marketplace ensures that it can obtain such information on demand from such payment processor or other third party.

(ii) CONTACT INFORMATION.—Contact information for such seller as follows:

(I) With respect to a high-volume third party seller that is an individual, the individual's name.

(II) With respect to a high-volume third party seller that is not an individual, one of the following forms of contact information:

(aa) A copy of a valid government-issued identification for an individual acting on behalf of such seller that includes the individual's name.

(bb) A copy of a valid government-issued record or tax document that includes the business name and physical address of such seller.

(iii) TAX ID.—A business tax identification number, or, if such seller does not have a business tax identification number, a taxpayer identification number.

(iv) WORKING EMAIL AND PHONE NUMBER.—A current working email address and phone number for such seller.

(B) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE; ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An online marketplace shall—

(I) periodically, but not less than annually, notify any high-volume third party seller on such online marketplace's platform of the requirement to keep any information collected under subparagraph (A) current; and

(II) require any high-volume third party seller on such online marketplace's platform to, not later than 7 days after receiving the notice under subclause (I), electronically certify that—

(aa) there have been no changes to such seller's information; or

(bb) such seller has provided any changes to such information to the online marketplace.

(ii) SUSPENSION.—In the event that a high-volume third party seller does not provide the information or certification required under this paragraph, the online marketplace shall, after providing the seller with written or electronic notice and an opportunity to provide such information or certification not later than 7 days after the issuance of such notice, suspend any future sales activity of such seller until such seller provides such information or certification.

(2) VERIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An online marketplace shall—

(i) verify the information collected under paragraph (1)(A) not later than 7 days after such collection; and

(ii) verify any change to such information not later than 7 days after being notified of such change by a high-volume third party seller under paragraph (1)(B).

(B) PRESUMPTION OF VERIFICATION.—In the case of a high-volume third party seller that provides a copy of a valid government-issued tax document, any information contained in such document shall be presumed to be verified as of the date of issuance of such document.

(3) DATA USE LIMITATION.—Data collected solely to comply with the requirements of this section may not be used for any other purpose.

(b) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An online marketplace shall—

(i) require any high-volume third party seller on such online marketplace's platform to provide the information described in subparagraph (B) to the online marketplace; and

(ii) disclose the information described in subparagraph (B) to consumers in a clear and conspicuous manner in the—

(I) order confirmation message or other document or communication made to a consumer after a purchase is finalized; and

(II) consumer's account transaction history.

(B) INFORMATION DESCRIBED.—The information described in this subparagraph is the following:

(i) Subject to paragraph (2), the identity of the high-volume third party seller, including—

(I) the full name of the seller;

(II) the physical address of the seller; and

(III) contact information for the seller, including—

(aa) a current working phone number; and

(bb) a current working email address or other means of electronic messaging (which may be provided to such seller by the online marketplace).

(ii) Whether the high-volume third party seller used a different seller to supply the consumer product to the consumer upon purchase, and, upon the request of an authenticated purchaser, the information described in clause (i) relating to any such seller that supplied the consumer product to the purchaser, if such seller is different than the high-volume third party seller listed on the product listing prior to purchase.

(2) EXCEPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), upon the request of a high-volume third party seller, an online marketplace may provide for partial disclosure of the identity information required under paragraph (1)(B)(i) in the following situations:

(i) If such seller certifies to the online marketplace that the seller does not have a business address and only has a residential street address, or has a combined business and residential address, the online marketplace may—

(I) disclose only the country and, if applicable, the State in which such seller resides; and

(II) inform consumers that there is no business address available for the seller and that consumer inquiries should be submitted to the seller by phone, email, or other means of electronic messaging provided to such seller by the online marketplace.

(ii) If such seller certifies to the online marketplace that the seller is a business that has a physical address for product returns, the online marketplace may disclose the seller's physical address for product returns.

(iii) If such seller certifies to the online marketplace that the seller does not have a phone number other than a personal phone number, the online marketplace shall inform consumers that there is no phone number available for the seller and that consumer inquiries should be submitted to the seller's email address or other means of electronic messaging provided to such seller by the online marketplace.

(B) LIMITATION ON EXCEPTION.—If an online marketplace becomes aware that a high-volume third party seller has made a false representation to the online marketplace in order to justify the provision of a partial dis-

closure under subparagraph (A) or that a high-volume third party seller who has requested and received a provision for a partial disclosure under subparagraph (A) has not provided responsive answers within a reasonable time frame to consumer inquiries submitted to the seller by phone, email, or other means of electronic messaging provided to such seller by the online marketplace, the online marketplace shall, after providing the seller with written or electronic notice and an opportunity to respond not later than 7 days after the issuance of such notice, suspend any future sales activity of such seller unless such seller consents to the disclosure of the identity information required under paragraph (1)(B)(i).

(3) REPORTING MECHANISM.—An online marketplace shall disclose to consumers in a clear and conspicuous manner on the product listing of any high-volume third party seller a reporting mechanism that allows for electronic and telephonic reporting of suspicious marketplace activity to the online marketplace.

(4) COMPLIANCE.—If a high-volume third party seller does not comply with the requirements to provide and disclose information under this subsection, the online marketplace shall, after providing the seller with written or electronic notice and an opportunity to provide or disclose such information not later than 7 days after the issuance of such notice, suspend any future sales activity of such seller until the seller complies with such requirements.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A violation of subsection (a) or (b) by an online marketplace shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(2) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall enforce subsections (a) and (b) in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this section.

(B) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—Any person that violates subsection (a) or (b) shall be subject to the penalties, and entitled to the privileges and immunities, provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Commission may promulgate regulations under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to the collection, verification, or disclosure of information under this section, provided that such regulations are limited to what is necessary to collect, verify, and disclose such information.

(4) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

(d) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this section, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this section and the application of such provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected by the invalidation.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Federal Trade Commission.

(2) CONSUMER PRODUCT.—The term "consumer product" has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty—Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act (15 U.S.C. 2301 note) and section 700.1 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) HIGH-VOLUME THIRD PARTY SELLER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “high-volume third party seller” means a participant on an online marketplace’s platform who is a third party seller and who, in any continuous 12-month period during the previous 24 months, has entered into 200 or more discrete sales or transactions of new or unused consumer products and an aggregate total of \$7,000 or more in gross revenues.

(B) CLARIFICATION.—For purposes of calculating the number of discrete sales or transactions or the aggregate gross revenues under subparagraph (A), an online marketplace shall only be required to count sales or transactions made through the online marketplace and for which payment was processed by the online marketplace, either directly or through its payment processor.

(4) ONLINE MARKETPLACE.—The term “online marketplace” means any person or entity that operates a consumer-directed electronically based or accessed platform that—

(A) includes features that allow for, facilitate, or enable third party sellers to engage in the sale, purchase, payment, storage, shipping, or delivery of a consumer product in the United States;

(B) is used by one or more third party sellers for such purposes; and

(C) has a contractual or similar relationship with consumers governing their use of the platform to purchase consumer products.

(5) SELLER.—The term “seller” means a person who sells, offers to sell, or contracts to sell a consumer product through an online marketplace’s platform.

(6) THIRD PARTY SELLER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “third party seller” means any seller, independent of an online marketplace, who sells, offers to sell, or contracts to sell a consumer product in the United States through such online marketplace’s platform.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “third party seller” does not include, with respect to an online marketplace—

(i) a seller who operates the online marketplace’s platform; or

(ii) a business entity that has—

(I) made available to the general public the entity’s name, business address, and working contact information;

(II) an ongoing contractual relationship with the online marketplace to provide the online marketplace with the manufacture, distribution, wholesaling, or fulfillment of shipments of consumer products; and

(III) provided to the online marketplace identifying information, as described in subsection (a), that has been verified in accordance with that subsection.

(7) VERIFY.—The term “verify” means to confirm information provided to an online marketplace pursuant to this section by the use of one or more methods that enable the online marketplace to reliably determine that any information and documents provided are valid, corresponding to the seller or an individual acting on the seller’s behalf, not misappropriated, and not falsified.

(f) RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAWS.—No State or political subdivision of a State may establish or continue in effect any law, regulation, rule, requirement, or standard that conflicts with the requirements of this section.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2059. Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Di-

rectorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division F, add the following:

TITLE IV—DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM TO SUPPORT PARTNERSHIPS FOR HBCU/MSI/TCU-DESIGNATED INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 6401. FINDINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Strengthening the United States research enterprise is critical to our Nation’s leadership in science and technology.

(2) Promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion in the federally funded research pipeline is essential to ensuring the development of scientific breakthroughs that benefit every person of the United States.

(3) Partnerships between institutions of higher education with the highest levels of research activity and historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, or other minority-serving institutions that are committed to the recruitment, retention, and advancement of historically underrepresented populations benefit the United States at large.

(4) The STEM workforce drives forward the United States economy and our global competitiveness.

(5) Federal funding for initiatives that support the development of a diverse research workforce pipeline across institutions of higher education are in the best interest of the United States research enterprise.

(6) Congress believes that Federal science agencies should provide funding to foster collaboration between institutions of higher education to promote a more diverse, equitable, and inclusive research workforce and enterprise.

SEC. 6402. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this title is to provide funding to Federal science agencies for distribution to eligible partnerships that commit resources to collaboration and cooperation with historically Black colleges or universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, or other minority-serving institutions, including—

(1) programs that help enroll alumni from historically Black colleges or universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, or other minority-serving institutions in postgraduate programs leading to master or doctoral degrees in STEM disciplines at partner institutions of higher education with the highest levels of research activity;

(2) summer research internship support grants at partner institutions of higher education with the highest levels of research activity;

(3) research projects that include students at historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, or other minority-serving institutions, and at institutions of higher education with the highest levels of research activity; and

(4) competitive grant awards to enhance and expand pathways to the professoriate for underrepresented students.

SEC. 6403. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ASIAN AMERICAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN PACIFIC ISLANDER-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term “Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institution” has the

meaning given the term in section 320(b) or 371(c)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059g(b) and 1067q(c)(2)).

(2) ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIP.—The term “eligible partnership” means a partnership that includes—

(A)(i) an institution with the highest levels of research activity; or

(ii) a National Laboratory; and

(B) not less than 1 historically Black college or university, Tribal College or University, or other minority-serving institution.

(3) FEDERAL SCIENCE AGENCY.—The term “Federal science agency” means any Federal agency with at least \$100,000,000 in basic and applied research obligations in fiscal year 2021.

(4) GRANTEE.—The term “grantee” means the legal entity to which a grant is awarded and that is accountable to the Federal Government for the use of the funds provided.

(5) INSTITUTION WITH THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF RESEARCH ACTIVITY.—The term “institution with the highest levels of research activity”, means an institution of higher education that is classified as an R1 University, or successor designation, by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education.

(6) HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term “Hispanic-serving institution” means an institution of higher education as defined in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a).

(7) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term “historically Black college and university” has the meaning given the term “part B institution” in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(8) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(9) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term “minority-serving institution” means a historically Black college or university, predominantly Black institution, Hispanic-serving institution, Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institution, or Tribal College or University.

(10) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “National Laboratory” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(11) PREDOMINANTLY BLACK INSTITUTION.—The term “predominantly Black institution” means—

(A) a Predominantly Black Institution, as defined in section 318(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059e(b)); or

(B) a Predominantly Black institution, as defined in section 371(c)(9) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1067q(c)(9)).

(12) STEM.—The term “STEM” means science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including computer science and biological and agricultural sciences.

(13) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term “Tribal College or University” has the meaning given the term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

SEC. 6404. DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM TO SUPPORT PARTNERSHIPS FOR HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, TRIBAL COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES, OR OTHER MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.

(a) GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—From amounts made available under section 6406, the head of each Federal science agency shall make awards to eligible partnerships in order to support the recruitment, retention, and advancement of underrepresented students in STEM fields, including students who are the first in their families to graduate

from institutions of higher education, veterans, individuals from low-income backgrounds, individuals with disabilities, and women, through activities described in subsection (c).

(b) **COLLABORATION REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **JOINT PROPOSAL.**—An eligible partnership desiring a grant under a program described in subsection (a) shall submit a joint proposal representing all members of the eligible partnership to the applicable Federal science agency. The joint proposal shall include a description of the proposed activities to be carried out under the grant.

(2) **COLLABORATION.**—Each eligible partnership shall collaborate across institutions of higher education, including historically Black colleges or universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, or other minority-serving institutions, in order to develop and carry out the proposed grant activities.

(c) **USE OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **REQUIRED USES.**—Each eligible partnership supported by a grant under subsection (a) shall—

(A) enhance and expand pathways for underrepresented students at historically Black colleges or universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, or other minority-serving institutions, to enter graduate studies and academia in STEM fields;

(B) remove barriers to entry to the professoriate for such students; and

(C) provide funding to faculty at historically Black colleges or universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, or other minority-serving institutions to work on the research projects along with their students.

(2) **DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENT.**—The head of each Federal science agency shall require each grantee to allocate not less than 50 percent of the total grant award received by the eligible partnership to the partner historically Black colleges or universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, or other minority-serving institutions, in order to carry out the activities supported under the grant.

(d) **NONDUPLICATION.**—An eligible partnership desiring a grant under a program described in subsection (a) shall not submit the same proposal to multiple Federal science agencies.

SEC. 6405. REPORTING.

The head of each Federal science agency shall conduct or support studies, which shall include longitudinal studies, that follow the progress of undergraduate students participating in activities supported under this title and report—

(1) the number of such students, in the aggregate and disaggregated by categories of underrepresented students in STEM field, who pursue STEM graduate studies and professions as a result of such activities; and

(2) information regarding the benefits provided to such students as a result of the activities.

SEC. 6406. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and each succeeding fiscal year.

(b) **GAO REPORT.**—Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Comptroller General of the United States, after consultation with the Secretary of Education on any relevant issue of concern, including at a minimum on the total numbers of qualifying eligible minority serving institutions within each category discussed herein annually, shall prepare and submit to Congress a suggested distribution of funding under this title among all qualifying Federal science agencies that in the first year of the program reflects equitable share as a basis for distribution and that reflects the input of the affected Federal science agencies regarding any allocation methodology to be used in subsequent years.

SA 2060. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. OWNERSHIP AND ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 261 of title 35, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the first undesignated paragraph and inserting the following:

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(1) **ATTRIBUTES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.**—Subject to the provisions of this title, patents shall have the attributes of personal property.

“(2) **REGISTER OF ASSIGNMENTS AND OWNERSHIP.**—The Patent and Trademark Office shall maintain a publicly accessible register of interests in patents and applications for patents and shall record any document related thereto upon request, and may require a fee therefor.

“(3) **REQUIREMENT TO RECORD CERTAIN ASSIGNMENTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Whenever all substantial rights in a patent are assigned to a person, including a legal or governmental entity or a parent corporation—

“(i) the patentee shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the assignment, submit a request described in paragraph (2) with respect to the assignment; and

“(ii) the Patent and Trademark Office shall, upon receiving the request submitted under clause (i), record the assignment in the register described in paragraph (2).

“(B) **EFFECT OF FAILURE TO COMPLY.**—During any period in which the requirements of subparagraph (A)(i) are not satisfied with respect to a patent to which this paragraph applies, no party may recover, for the infringement of that patent in any action, increased damages under section 284.

“(C) **RULES.**—The Director may prescribe rules to implement this paragraph, including rules for the proper recording of the assignments of patents.”;

(2) in the first undesignated paragraph following subsection (a), as so designated by paragraph (1) of this subsection, by striking “Applications” and inserting the following:

“(b) **APPLICATIONS.**—Applications”;

(3) in the first undesignated paragraph following subsection (b), as so designated by paragraph (2) of this subsection, by striking “A certificate” and inserting the following:

“(c) **CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—A certificate”;

(4) in the first undesignated paragraph following subsection (c), as so designated by paragraph (3) of this subsection, by striking “An interest” and inserting the following:

“(d) **EFFECT OF ASSIGNMENT.**—An interest”.

(b) **APPLICABILITY.**—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any assignment that occurs on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 2061. Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr.

SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III of division B, add the following:

SEC. 2309. PRIORITIZATION AND PROTECTION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH.

(a) **LIST OF ALLIED COUNTRIES.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the National Security Council, the Secretary of Energy, the Director of the National Science Foundation and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall create a list of allied countries with which joint international research and cooperation would advance United States national interests and advance scientific knowledge in key technology focus areas.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT OF SECURITY PROCEDURES.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the individuals and entities listed in subsection (a), shall collaborate with similar entities in the countries appearing on the list created pursuant to subsection (a) to develop, coordinate, and agree to general security policies and procedures, consistent with the policies and procedures developed pursuant to sections 2304 and 2305, for governmental, academic, and private sector research, to prevent sensitive research from being disclosed to joint adversaries.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the individuals and entities listed in subsection (a), and allied countries appearing on the list created pursuant to subsection (a), shall submit a report to Congress that identifies the most promising international research ventures that leverage resources and advance research in key technology focus areas.

SA 2062. Mr. SASSE (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V of division B, add the following:

SEC. 2528. GLOBAL COVID-19 RELIEF PROGRAM.

(a) **SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the COVID-19 pandemic is a once-in-a-generation opportunity for the United States to demonstrate global leadership;

(2) the People's Republic of China is engaged in an aggressive vaccine diplomacy game and uses COVID-19 assistance as a coercive tool to secure political and economic gains;

(3) providing other countries with COVID-19 assistance and access to vaccines should be a top priority for the Department of State

and the United States Agency for International Development for the rest of fiscal year 2021; and

(4) it is in the interests of the United States to work to preserve and protect United States private sector incentives for future vaccine development and to ensure technological innovation in order to meet the vaccine diplomacy challenges of the next pandemic.

(b) GLOBAL COVID-19 RELIEF PROGRAM.—The Secretary of State should establish a global COVID-19 relief program through which Department of State and United States Agency for International Development personnel, including contractors, can—

(1) assist host governments with—

(A) the procurement from the United States Government of COVID-19 vaccines developed in the United States;

(B) direct procurement of such vaccines from United States vaccine manufacturers; and

(C) procurement of other COVID-19-related medical advice, technical advice, and material assistance from the United States Government and United States vaccine manufacturers; and

(2) serve as liaisons for United States vaccine manufacturers to facilitate—

(A) overseas licensing agreements;

(B) direct purchase agreements; and

(C) the expansion of vaccine production capacity overseas.

(c) AMERICAN VACCINE DIPLOMACY TASK FORCE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State should establish a task force to facilitate the overseas licensing and direct purchasing agreements of vaccines developed in the United States.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—If a task force is established pursuant to paragraph (1), the task force should be composed of—

(A) 1 or more representatives of the Department of State at the Under Secretary level, or designees;

(B) 1 or more representatives of the United States Agency for International Development at the Assistant Administrator level, or designees;

(C) 1 or more representatives of the Department of Commerce at the Under Secretary level, or designees;

(D) 1 or more representatives of private sector companies in the United States that are significantly involved in the production of COVID-19 vaccines;

(E) 1 or more representatives from civil society, including organizational leaders with expertise in the manufacturing, procurement, and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines developed in the United States; and

(F) any other representatives that the Secretary of State determines are necessary to support the work of the task force.

(3) DUTIES.—If a task force is established pursuant to paragraph (1), the task force should identify—

(A) a target set of countries for the facilitation of overseas licensing and direct purchasing agreements of COVID-19 vaccines developed in the United States;

(B) existing policy and legal hurdles to the facilitation of overseas licensing and direct purchasing agreements of such vaccines; and

(C) the necessary resources at the consulate, embassy, and bureau levels to expedite the facilitation of overseas licensing and direct purchasing agreements of such vaccines.

(4) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the establishment of the task force pursuant to paragraph (1) and every 90 days thereafter until the date set forth in paragraph (5), the task force should deliver a written or verbal report to Con-

gress and to the Secretary of State that describes—

(A) the activities of the task force; and

(B) any legal, bureaucratic, or resourcing challenges preventing the expedited facilitation of overseas licensing and direct purchasing agreements of COVID-19 vaccines developed in the United States.

(5) SUNSET PROVISION.—If a task force is established pursuant to paragraph (1), the task force shall terminate on the date that is 1 year after the date of its establishment unless the Secretary of State—

(A) determines that the duration of the task force should be extended; and

(B) not later than 30 days before extending the duration of the task force, notifies Congress of the duration of, and justification for, such extension.

SA 2063. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V of division B, add the following:

SEC. ____ OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE- AND MACHINE LEARNING-ENABLED GAME.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology and Policy, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of such other agencies as the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy considers appropriate, shall conduct an artificial intelligence- and machine learning-enabled game of games covering each instrument of national power.

(b) MODELING AND SIMULATION.—The game conducted under subsection (a) shall advance artificial intelligence-enabled modeling and simulation in government.

(c) PLAN REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall submit to Congress a plan for the execution of the game conducted under subsection (a).

(2) FORM.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in classified form.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Office of Science and Technology Policy to carry out this section \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.

SA 2064. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which

was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ POST-EMPLOYMENT LIMITATIONS ON PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES WITH RESPECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, AND CHINESE MILITARY COMPANIES.

Section 207 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(m) RESTRICTIONS ON PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES WITH RESPECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, AND CHINESE MILITARY COMPANIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the other restrictions set forth in this section, any person who serves in a position pursuant to an appointment made by the President and who knowingly, at any time after the termination of his or her service in the position—

“(A) represents an entity described in paragraph (2) before any officer or employee of any department or agency of the United States with the intent to influence a decision of such officer or employee in carrying out his or her official duties; or

“(B) aids or advises an entity described in paragraph (2) with the intent to influence a decision of any officer or employee of any department or agency of the United States, in carrying out his or her official duties, shall be punished as provided in section 216 of this title.

“(2) ENTITIES.—An entity described in this paragraph is any of the following:

“(A) The Government of the People's Republic of China.

“(B) The Chinese Communist Party.

“(C) Any entity identified under section 1237(b) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

“(D) Any entity identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283).”.

SA 2065. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 500, strike lines 7 through 10 and insert the following:

(A) encourage reusability and sustainability of systems developed;

(B) offer existing capabilities and assets of NASA centers to support such partnerships; and

(C) prioritize the mission, schedule, safety, and integrity of the program by building in the redundancy of a second human landing system.

SA 2066. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science

Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 2528. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FROM CHINA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, an institution of higher education that receives funds under this division for a project, program, or research, as a condition of receiving such funds, shall not accept funds from the People's Republic of China for such project, program, or research.

SA 2067. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 2214 and insert the following:

SEC. 2214. CRITICAL MINERALS MINING AND RECYCLING RESEARCH.

(a) CRITICAL MINERALS MINING AND RECYCLING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AT THE FOUNDATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to support supply chain resiliency, the Director shall issue awards, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, or National Laboratories (or consortia of such institutions or organizations, including consortia that collaborate with private industry) to support basic research that will accelerate innovation to advance critical minerals mining, recycling, and reclamation strategies and technologies for the purpose of making better use of domestic resources and eliminating national reliance on minerals and mineral materials that are subject to supply disruptions.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Activities funded by an award under this section may include—

(A) advancing mining research and development activities to develop new mapping and mining technologies and techniques, including advanced critical mineral extraction and production, to improve existing or to develop new supply chains of critical minerals, and to yield more efficient, economical, and environmentally benign mining practices;

(B) advancing critical mineral processing research activities to improve separation, alloying, manufacturing, or recycling techniques and technologies that can decrease the energy intensity, waste, potential environmental impact, and costs of those activities;

(C) advancing research and development of critical minerals mining and recycling technologies that take into account the potential end-uses and disposal of critical minerals, in order to improve end-to-end integration of mining and technological applications;

(D) conducting long-term earth observation of reclaimed mine sites, including the study of the evolution of microbial diversity at such sites;

(E) examining the application of artificial intelligence for geological exploration of critical minerals, including what size and diversity of data sets would be required;

(F) examining the application of machine learning for detection and sorting of critical minerals, including what size and diversity of data sets would be required;

(G) conducting detailed isotope studies of critical minerals and the development of more refined geologic models; or

(H) providing training and research opportunities to undergraduate and graduate students to prepare the next generation of mining engineers and researchers.

(b) CRITICAL MINERALS INTERAGENCY SUBCOMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to support supply chain resiliency, the Critical Minerals Subcommittee of the National Science and Technology Council (referred to in this subsection as the “Subcommittee”) shall coordinate Federal science and technology efforts to ensure secure and reliable supplies of critical minerals to the United States.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Subcommittee shall be—

(A) to advise and assist the Committee on Homeland and National Security and the National Science and Technology Council on United States policies, procedures, and plans as it relates to critical minerals, including—

(i) Federal research, development, and deployment efforts to optimize methods for extractions, concentration, separation, and purification of conventional, secondary, and unconventional sources of critical minerals, including research that prioritizes end-to-end integration of mining and recycling techniques and the end-use target for critical minerals;

(ii) efficient use and reuse of critical minerals, including recycling technologies for critical minerals and the reclamation of critical minerals from components such as spent batteries;

(iii) addressing the technology transitions between research or lab-scale mining and recycling and commercialization of these technologies;

(iv) the critical minerals workforce of the United States; and

(v) United States private industry investments in innovation and technology transfer from federally funded science and technology;

(B) to identify emerging opportunities, stimulate international cooperation, and foster the development of secure and reliable supply chains of critical minerals, including activities related to the reuse of critical minerals via recycling;

(C) to ensure the transparency of information and data related to critical minerals; and

(D) to provide recommendations on coordination and collaboration among the research, development, and deployment programs and activities of Federal agencies to promote a secure and reliable supply of critical minerals necessary to maintain national security, economic well-being, and industrial production.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Subcommittee may, taking into account the findings and recommendations of relevant advisory committees—

(A) provide recommendations on how Federal agencies may improve the topographic, geologic, and geophysical mapping of the United States and improve the discoverability, accessibility, and usability of the resulting and existing data, to the extent permitted by law and subject to appropriate limitation for purposes of privacy and security;

(B) assess the progress toward developing critical minerals recycling and reprocessing technologies;

(C) assess the end-to-end lifecycle of critical minerals, including for mining, usage, recycling, and end-use material and technology requirements;

(D) examine options for accessing and developing critical minerals through investment and trade with allies and partners of the United States and provide recommendations;

(E) evaluate and provide recommendations to incentivize the development and use of advances in science and technology in the private industry;

(F) assess the need for and make recommendations to address the challenges the United States critical minerals supply chain workforce faces, including—

(i) aging and retiring personnel and faculty;

(ii) public perceptions about the nature of mining and mineral processing; and

(iii) foreign competition for United States talent;

(G) develop, and update as necessary, a strategic plan to guide Federal programs and activities to enhance—

(i) scientific and technical capabilities across critical mineral supply chains, including a roadmap that identifies key research and development needs and coordinates ongoing activities for source diversification, more efficient use, recycling, and substitution for critical minerals; and

(ii) cross-cutting mining science, data science techniques, materials science, manufacturing science and engineering, computational modeling, and environmental health and safety research and development; and

(H) report to the appropriate committees of Congress on activities and findings under this subsection.

(4) MANDATORY RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Subcommittee shall, taking into account the findings and recommendations of the relevant advisory committees, identify and evaluate Federal policies and regulations that restrict the mining of critical minerals.

(c) GRANT PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL MINERALS AND METALS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director, the Secretary of the Interior, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall establish a grant program to finance pilot projects for the development of critical minerals and metals mining and recycling in the United States.

(2) LIMITATION ON GRANT AWARDS.—A grant awarded under paragraph (1) may not exceed \$10,000,000.

(3) ECONOMIC VIABILITY.—In awarding grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Commerce shall give priority to projects that the Secretary of Commerce determines are likely to be economically viable over the long term.

(4) SECONDARY RECOVERY.—In awarding grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Commerce shall seek to award not less than 30 percent of the total amount of grants awarded during the fiscal year for projects relating to secondary recovery of critical minerals and metals.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024 to carry out the grant program established under paragraph (1).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CRITICAL MINERAL; CRITICAL MINERAL OR METAL.—The terms “critical mineral” and “critical mineral or metal” include any host mineral of a critical mineral (within the

meaning of those terms in section 7002 of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606).

(2) **END-TO-END.**—The term “end-to-end”, with respect to the integration of mining or life cycle of minerals, means the integrated approach of, or the lifecycle determined by, examining the research and developmental process from the mining of the raw minerals to its processing into useful materials, its integration into components and devices, the utilization of such devices in the end-use application to satisfy certain performance metrics, and the recycling or disposal of such devices.

(3) **RECYCLING.**—The term “recycling” means the process of collecting and processing spent materials and devices and turning them into raw materials or components that can be reused either partially or completely.

(4) **SECONDARY RECOVERY.**—The term “secondary recovery” means the recovery of critical minerals and metals from discarded end-use products or from waste products produced during the metal refining and manufacturing process, including from mine waste piles, acid mine drainage sludge, or byproducts produced through legacy mining and metallurgy activities.

SA 2068. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . FEDERAL PERSONNEL ISSUES.

(a) **NEW OCCUPATIONAL SERIES FOR DIGITAL CAREER FIELDS.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Office of Personnel Management shall, under section 5105 of title 5, United States Code, establish—

(1) not less than 1 new occupational series, and associated policies, covering positions in the fields of software development, software engineering, and knowledge management; and

(2) a new occupational series, and associated policies, covering positions in the field of artificial intelligence.

(b) **MILITARY CAREER FIELDS FOR SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT, DATA SCIENCE, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.**—Section 230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) is amended by adding the following new subsection:

“(d) **MILITARY CAREER FIELDS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps (in this subsection collectively referred to as the ‘Service Chiefs’) shall each establish new military career fields for software development, data science, and artificial intelligence that are open to commissioned officers, enlisted personnel, and, as appropriate, warrant officers.

“(2) **TECHNICAL CAREER PATHS.**—The Service Chiefs shall use the authorities provided in section 605 of title 10, United States Code, and subchapter VI of chapter 36 of such title to ensure that military personnel in the career fields established under paragraph (1)

who choose to specialize and focus on technical skill sets rather than pursue leadership positions are not required to move outside their specialties or into management positions to continue to promote.”.

SA 2069. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 415, strike lines 13 through 18 and insert the following:

(2) by striking the period; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) whole cooked king crab and tanner crab and cooked king crab and tanner crab sections; and

“(iii) processed (within the meaning of section 60.119 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations)) shrimp, unless such product is covered by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement.”.

SA 2070. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL RESERVE DIGITAL CORPS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subpart I of part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“CHAPTER 103—NATIONAL RESERVE DIGITAL CORPS

“Sec.

“10301. Establishment.

“10302. Definitions.

“10303. Organization.

“10304. Work on behalf of Executive agencies.

“10305. Digital Corps Scholarship Program.

“10306. Duration of pilot program.

“§ 10301. Establishment

“For the purposes of attracting, recruiting, and training a corps of world-class digital talent to serve the national interest and enable the Federal Government to become a digitally proficient enterprise, there is established within the Office of Management and Budget a pilot program for a civilian National Reserve Digital Corps, the members of whom shall serve as special Government employees, working not fewer than 30 days per year as short-term advisors, instructors, or developers in the Federal Government.

“§ 10302. Definitions

“In this chapter:

“(1) **DIRECTOR.**—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

“(2) **NODE.**—The term ‘node’ means a group of persons, or a team, organized under the direction of a node leader to provide digital service to not less than 1 Executive agency pursuant to an agreement between the Director and the Executive agency.

“(3) **NODE LEADER.**—The term ‘node leader’ means a full-time employee who—

“(A) is selected under this chapter to lead not less than 1 node; and

“(B) reports to the Director or the designee of the Director.

“(4) **NODE MEMBER.**—The term ‘node member’ means a special Government employee, as that term is defined in section 202 of title 18, who is selected under this division to work not fewer than 38 days per fiscal year and report to a node leader in furtherance of the mission of a node.

“§ 10303. Organization

“(a) **NODES AND NODE LEADERS.**—The National Reserve Digital Corps shall be organized into nodes, each of which shall be under the supervision of a node leader.

“(b) **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.**—The National Reserve Digital Corps shall receive funding and administrative support from the Director, who shall be responsible for selecting node leaders, establishing standards, ensuring that nodes meet Executive agency client requirements, maintaining security clearances, establishing access to an agile development environment and appropriate tools, and facilitating appropriate technical exchange meetings.

“(c) **APPOINTMENT AUTHORITY.**—

“(1) **DIRECT APPOINTMENT AUTHORITY OF NODE MEMBERS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director, on the recommendation of a node leader, may appoint, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 (other than sections 3303 and 3328 of such chapter), a qualified candidate to a position in the competitive service in the Office of Management and Budget to serve as a node member.

“(B) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in subparagraph (A) may be construed to preclude the Director from appointing additional employees, including full-time employees for the purposes described in that subparagraph.

“(2) **TERM AND TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS OF NODE MEMBERS.**—The Director, on the recommendation of a node leader, may make a noncompetitive temporary appointment or term appointment, for a period of not more than 18 months, of a qualified candidate to serve as a node member in a position in the competitive service for which a critical hiring need exists, as determined under section 3304, without regard to sections 3327 and 3330.

“§ 10304. Work on behalf of Executive agencies

“(a) **PURPOSE.**—Each node shall undertake projects to assist Executive agencies by—

“(1) providing digital education and training;

“(2) performing data triage and providing acquisition assistance;

“(3) helping to guide digital projects and frame technical solutions;

“(4) helping to build bridges between public needs and private sector capabilities; and

“(5) performing related tasks.

“(b) **AUTHORITIES.**—A node may undertake a project—

“(1) on behalf of an Executive agency—

“(A) by direct agreement between the Director and the Executive agency; or

“(B) at the direction of the Director at the request of the Executive agency; or

“(2) to address a digital service need encompassing more than 1 Executive agency—

“(A) at the direction of the Director; or

“(B) on the initiative of a node leader.

“§ 10305. Digital Corps Scholarship Program

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a National Reserve Digital Corps scholarship program to provide full scholarships to competitively selected students who commit to study specific disciplines relating to national security digital technology.

“(b) SERVICE OBLIGATION.—Each student, before commencing the program established under subsection (a), shall sign an agreement with respect to the student's commitment to the United States, which shall provide that the student agree to the following:

“(1) A commitment to serve as an intern at an Executive agency for not less than 6 weeks during each of the summers before the junior and senior years of the undergraduate studies of the student.

“(2) A commitment to serve in the National Reserve Digital Corps for 6 years after graduation.

“(c) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—In establishing the program under subsection (a), the Director shall determine the following:

“(1) Eligibility standards for program participation.

“(2) Criteria for establishing the dollar amount of a scholarship, including tuition, room, and board.

“(3) Repayment requirements for students who fail to complete their service obligation.

“(4) An approach to ensuring that qualified graduates of the program are promptly hired and assigned to node leaders.

“(5) Resources required for the implementation of the program.

“(d) CONTINUING EDUCATION.—The Director shall establish a training and continuing education program to fund educational opportunities for members of the National Digital Reserve Corps, including conferences, seminars, degree and certificate granting programs, and other training opportunities that are expected to increase the digital competencies of the participants.

“(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—In carrying out this chapter, the Director shall have the following responsibilities:

“(1) Establishing the administrative support function and issuing guidance for the National Reserve Digital Corps, which shall include the identification of points of contact for node leaders at Executive agencies.

“(2) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this chapter, appointing not fewer than 5 node leaders under the National Reserve Digital Corps program and authorizing those node leaders to begin recruiting reservists and undertaking projects for Executive agencies.

“(3) Beginning 2 years after the date of enactment of this chapter, reporting annually to Congress on the progress of the National Reserve Digital Corps, each of which shall address, at a minimum, the following measures of success:

“(A) The number of technologists who participate in the National Reserve Digital Corps.

“(B) Identification of the Executive agencies that submitted work requests, the nature of the work requests, which work requests were assigned a node, and which work requests were completed or remain in progress.

“(C) Evaluations of results of National Reserve Digital Corps projects by Executive agencies.

“(D) Evaluations of results of National Reserve Digital Corps projects by reservists.

“§ 10306. Duration of pilot program

“The pilot program under this chapter shall terminate not earlier than 6 years after the date of enactment of this chapter.”

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for subpart I of part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“CHAPTER 103—NATIONAL RESERVE DIGITAL CORPS”.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget \$16,000,000, to remain available through fiscal year 2023, to carry out chapter 103 of title 5, United States Code, as added by this section.

SA 2071. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. TECHNOLOGY COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL.

The Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VII—TECHNOLOGY COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL**“SEC. 701. ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNCIL.**

“The President shall establish within the Executive Office of the President a Technology Competitiveness Council (in this title, referred to as the ‘Council’).

“SEC. 702. MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall be composed of the following members:

- “(1) The Vice President.
- “(2) The Secretary of State.
- “(3) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- “(4) The Secretary of Defense.
- “(5) The Attorney General.
- “(6) The Secretary of Commerce.
- “(7) The Secretary of Energy.
- “(8) The Secretary of Homeland Security.
- “(9) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
- “(10) The Assistant to the President for Technology Competitiveness.
- “(11) The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.
- “(12) The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.
- “(13) The Assistant to the President for Economic Policy.
- “(14) The Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy.
- “(15) The United States Trade Representative.
- “(16) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

“(17) The heads of such other executive departments and agencies and other senior officials within the Executive Office of the President as the Chairperson of the Council considers appropriate.

“(b) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Council shall be the Vice President.

“SEC. 703. OPERATION OF COUNCIL.

“(a) RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHAIR.—The Chairperson of the Council—

“(1) shall convene and preside over meetings of the Council and shall determine the agenda for the Council;

“(2) may authorize the establishment of such committees of the Council, including an executive committee, and of such working

groups, composed of senior designees of the Council members and of other officials, as the Chairperson deems necessary or appropriate for the efficient conduct of Council functions; and

“(3) shall report to the President on the activities and recommendations of the Council and shall advise the Council as appropriate regarding the President's directions with respect to the Council's activities and national technology policy generally.

“(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(1) STAFF.—The Council may hire a staff, which shall be headed by the Assistant to the President for Technology Competitiveness.

“(2) SUPPORT.—

“(A) SUPPORT FROM OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION.—The Office of Administration in the Executive Office of the President shall provide the Council with such personnel, funding, and administrative support, as directed by the Chair or, upon the Chair's direction, the Assistant to the President for Technology Competitiveness, subject to the availability of appropriations.

“(B) SUPPORT FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, members of the Council who are heads of Federal agencies shall make resources, including personnel and office support, available to the Council as reasonably requested by the Chairperson or, upon the Chairperson's direction, the Assistant to the President for Technology Competitiveness.

“(3) INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE.—The heads of Federal agencies shall provide to the Council such information and assistance as the Chairperson may request to carry out the functions described in section 704.

“(4) COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.—The Council shall coordinate with the National Security Council on technology policy and strategy matters relating primarily to national security to ensure that the activities of the Council are carried out in a manner that is consistent with the responsibilities and authorities of the National Security Council.

“SEC. 704. FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL.

“The Council shall be responsible for the following:

“(1) Developing recommendations for the President on United States technology competitiveness and technology-related issues, advising and assisting the President in development and implementation of national technology policy and strategy, and performing such other duties as the President may prescribe.

“(2) Developing and overseeing the implementation of a National Technology Strategy required by section 705.

“(3) Serving as a forum for balancing national security, economic, and technology considerations of United States departments and agencies as they pertain to technology research, development, commercial interests, and national security applications.

“(4) Coordinating policies across Federal departments and agencies relating to United States competitiveness in critical and emerging technologies and ensuring that policies designed to promote United States leadership and protect existing competitive advantages are integrated and mutually reinforcing.

“(5) Synchronizing budgets and strategies, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in accordance with the National Technology Strategy required by section 705.

“SEC. 705. NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Each year, the President shall submit to Congress a comprehensive report on the technology strategy of the United States designed to maintain United States leadership in critical and emerging

technologies essential to United States national security and economic prosperity.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—Each National Technology Strategy developed and submitted under subsection (a) shall contain at least the following elements:

“(1) An assessment of the efforts of the United States Government to preserve United States leadership in key emerging technologies and prevent United States strategic competitors from leveraging advanced technologies to gain strategic military or economic advantages over the United States.

“(2) A review of existing United States Government technology policy, including long-range goals.

“(3) An analysis of technology trends and assessment of the relative competitiveness of United States technology sectors in relation to strategic competitors.

“(4) Identification of sectors critical for the long-term resilience of United States innovation leadership across design, manufacturing, supply chains, and markets.

“(5) Recommendations for domestic policy incentives to sustain an innovation economy and develop specific, high-cost sectors necessary for long-term national security ends.

“(6) Recommendations for policies to protect United States and leadership of allies of the United States in critical areas through targeted export controls, investment screening, and counterintelligence activities.

“(7) Identification of priority domestic research and development areas critical to national security and necessary to sustain United States leadership, and directing funding to fill gaps in basic and applied research where the private sector does not focus.

“(8) Recommendations for talent programs to grow United States talent in key critical and emerging technologies and enhance the ability of the Federal Government to recruit and retain individuals with critical skills into Federal service.

“(9) Methods to foster the development of international partnerships to reinforce domestic policy actions, build new markets, engage in collaborative research, and create an international environment that reflects United States values and protects United States interests.

“(10) A technology annex, which may be classified, to establish an integrated and enduring approach to the identification, prioritization, development, and fielding of emerging technologies.

“(11) Such other information as may be necessary to help inform Congress on matters relating to the technology strategy of the United States.”.

SA 2072. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2102(c), at the end add the following:

(10) shall, consistent with the mission and operations of the Foundation and to the extent possible, where appropriate—

(A) advance federally funded research and development that is consistent with democratic values, such as civil liberties and civil

rights, privacy, fairness, nondiscrimination, transparency, the rule of law, and accountability;

(B) study the consequences for such values of federally funded research and development in the key technology focus areas; and

(C) assess the ethical, social, and legal implications of such research and development.

In title V of division B, at the end add the following:

SEC. 25. EMERGING TECHNOLOGY LEADS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term “covered individual” means—

(A) an individual serving in a Senior Executive Service position, as that term is defined in section 3132(a) of title 5, United States Code;

(B) an individual who—

(i) is serving in a position to which section 5376 of title 5, United States Code, applies; and

(ii) has a significant amount of seniority and experience, as determined by the head of the applicable covered Federal agency; or

(C) another individual who is the equivalent of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B), as determined by the head of the applicable covered Federal agency.

(2) COVERED FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term “covered Federal agency” means—

(A) an agency listed in section 901(b) of title 31, United States Code; or

(B) an element of the intelligence community, as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(b) APPOINTMENT OR DESIGNATION.—Each covered Federal agency that is also substantially engaged in the development, application, or oversight of emerging technologies shall consider appointing or designating a covered individual as an emerging technology lead to advise the agency on the responsible use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, provide expertise on responsible policies and practices, collaborate with interagency coordinating bodies, and provide input for procurement policies.

(c) INFORMING CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall inform Congress of each covered Federal agency in which a covered individual has been appointed or designated as an emerging technology lead under subsection (b) and provide Congress with a description of the authorities and responsibilities of the covered individuals so appointed.

SA 2073. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ REIMBURSEMENT FOR REPLACEMENT OF CERTAIN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Subtitle A of title XX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 2010. REPLACEMENT OF CERTAIN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COVERED UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.—The term ‘covered unmanned aircraft system’ means an unmanned aircraft system that was manufactured or assembled in China.

“(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(A) a State or local government that owns or operates critical infrastructure;

“(B) a State or local public safety agency; and

“(C) a State department of transportation.

“(3) PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCY.—The term ‘public safety agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 3006 of the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005 (47 U.S.C. 309 note).

“(4) UNITED STATES ALLY.—The term ‘United States ally’ means a—

“(A) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally; and

“(B) country designated by the President as a major non-NATO ally pursuant to section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321k).

“(5) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.—The term ‘unmanned aircraft system’ has the meaning given the term in section 44801, of title 49, United States Code.

“(b) REIMBURSEMENT AUTHORIZATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, may award grants to eligible entities to replace covered unmanned aircraft systems in accordance with paragraph (2).

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—A grant awarded under paragraph (1) may be used by an eligible entity to purchase an unmanned aircraft system manufactured or assembled by a company domiciled in the United States or a United States ally to replace a covered unmanned aircraft system owned by the eligible entity.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Homeland Security \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 to carry out this section.

“(2) SPECIFICATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1)—

“(A) \$10,000,000 is authorized for eligible recipients located in jurisdictions that receive funding under section 2003; and

“(B) \$10,000,000 is authorized for eligible recipients located in jurisdictions that receive funding under section 2004.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2002(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603(a)) is amended by striking “and 2009” and inserting “2009, and 2010”.

(2) The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296; 116 Stat. 2135) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2009 the following:

“Sec. 2010. Replacement of certain unmanned aircraft systems.”.

SA 2074. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 341, strike line 24 and all that follows through page 342, line 19, and insert the following:

(1) **PROCEEDING.**—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this division, the Secretary of Commerce shall commence a process to make a determination for purposes of section 2 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601) whether future transactions involving optical transmission equipment manufactured, produced, or distributed by an entity owned, controlled, or supported by the People's Republic of China would pose an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States or the security and safety of United States persons.

(2) **COMMUNICATION OF DETERMINATION.**—If the Secretary determines pursuant to paragraph (1) that future transactions involving such optical transmission equipment would pose an unacceptable risk consistent with that paragraph, the Secretary shall immediately transmit that determination to the Federal Communications Commission consistent with section 2 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601).

SA 2075. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. **CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 2218. APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) AREA CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION SCHOOL.—The term ‘area career and technical education school’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

“(2) COMMUNITY COLLEGE.—The term ‘community college’ means a public institution of higher education at which the highest degree that is predominantly awarded to students is an associate’s degree, including—

“(A) a 2-year Tribal College or and University, as defined in section 316 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c); and

“(B) a public 2-year State institution of higher education.

“(3) CYBERSECURITY WORK ROLES.—The term ‘cybersecurity work roles’ means the work roles outlined in the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education Cybersecurity Workforce Framework (NIST Special Publication 800–181), or any successor framework.

“(4) EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDER.—The term ‘education and training provider’ means—

“(A) an area career and technical education school;

“(B) an early college high school;

“(C) an educational service agency;

“(D) a high school;

“(E) a local educational agency or State educational agency;

“(F) a Tribal educational agency, Tribally controlled college or university, or Tribally controlled postsecondary career and technical institution;

“(G) a postsecondary educational institution;

“(H) a minority-serving institution;

“(I) a provider of adult education and literacy activities under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (29 U.S.C. 3271 et seq.);

“(J) a local agency administering plans under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.), other than section 112 or part C of that title (29 U.S.C. 732, 741);

“(K) a related instruction provider, including a qualified intermediary acting as a related instruction provider as approved by a registration agency;

“(L) a Job Corps center, as defined in section 142 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3192); or

“(M) a consortium of entities described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (L).

“(5) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(i) a program sponsor;

“(ii) a State workforce development board or State workforce agency, or a local workforce development board or local workforce development agency;

“(iii) an education and training provider;

“(iv) if the applicant is in a State with a State apprenticeship agency, such State apprenticeship agency;

“(v) an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization;

“(vi) an industry or sector partnership, a group of employers, a trade association, or a professional association that sponsors or participates in a program under the national apprenticeship system;

“(vii) a Governor of a State;

“(viii) a labor organization or joint labor-management organization; or

“(ix) a qualified intermediary.

“(B) SPONSOR REQUIREMENT.—Not fewer than 1 entity described in subparagraph (A) shall be the sponsor of a program under the national apprenticeship system.

“(6) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

“(7) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY; SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The terms ‘local educational agency’ and ‘secondary school’ have the meanings given those terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(8) LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.—The term ‘local workforce development board’ has the meaning given the term ‘local board’ in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“(9) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘nonprofit organization’ means an organization that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

“(10) PROVIDER OF ADULT EDUCATION.—The term ‘provider of adult education’ has the meaning given the term ‘eligible provider’ in section 203 of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (29 U.S.C. 3272).

“(11) RELATED INSTRUCTION.—The term ‘related instruction’ means an organized and systematic form of instruction designed to provide an individual in an apprenticeship program with the knowledge of the technical subjects related to the intended occupation

of the individual after completion of the program.

“(12) SPONSOR.—The term ‘sponsor’ means any person, association, committee, or organization operating an apprenticeship program and in whose name the program is, or is to be, registered or approved.

“(13) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.—The term ‘State apprenticeship agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 29.2 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling.

“(14) STATE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.—The term ‘State workforce development board’ has the meaning given the term ‘State board’ in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“(15) WIOA TERMS.—The terms ‘career planning’, ‘community-based organization’, ‘economic development agency’, ‘industry or sector partnership’, ‘on-the-job training’, ‘recognized postsecondary credential’, and ‘workplace learning advisor’ have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“(16) QUALIFIED INTERMEDIARY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified intermediary’ means an entity that demonstrates expertise in building, connecting, sustaining, and measuring the performance of partnerships described in subparagraph (B) and serves program participants and employers by—

“(i) connecting employers to programs under the national apprenticeship system;

“(ii) assisting in the design and implementation of such programs, including curriculum development and delivery for related instruction;

“(iii) supporting entities, sponsors, or program administrators in meeting the registration and reporting requirements of this Act;

“(iv) providing professional development activities such as training to mentors;

“(v) supporting the recruitment, retention, and completion of potential program participants, including nontraditional apprenticeship populations and individuals with barriers to employment;

“(vi) developing and providing personalized program participant supports, including by partnering with organizations to provide access to or referrals for supportive services and financial advising;

“(vii) providing services, resources, and supports for development, delivery, expansion, or improvement of programs under the national apprenticeship system; or

“(viii) serving as a program sponsor.

“(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—The term ‘partnerships described in subparagraph (B)’ means partnerships among entities involved in, or applying to participate in, programs under the national apprenticeship system, including—

“(i) industry or sector partnerships;

“(ii) partnerships among employers, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, community-based organizations, industry associations, State or local workforce development boards, education and training providers, social service organizations, economic development organizations, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, one-stop operators, one-stop partners, or veterans service organizations in the State workforce development system; or

“(iii) partnerships among 1 or more of the entities described in clauses (i) and (ii).

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Director may establish 1 or more apprenticeship programs as described in subsection (c).

“(c) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS DESCRIBED.—An apprenticeship program described in this subsection is an apprenticeship program that—

“(1) leads directly to employment in—

“(A) a cybersecurity work role with the Agency; or

“(B) a position with a company or other entity provided that the position is—

“(i) certified by the Director as contributing to the national cybersecurity of the United States; and

“(ii) funded at least in majority part through a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with the Agency;

“(2) is focused on competencies and related learning necessary, as determined by the Director, to meet the immediate and ongoing needs of cybersecurity work roles at the Agency; and

“(3) is registered with and approved by the Office of Apprenticeship of the Department of Labor or a State apprenticeship agency pursuant to the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the ‘National Apprenticeship Act’; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.).

“(d) COORDINATION.—In the development of an apprenticeships program under this section, the Director shall consult with the Secretary of Labor, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to leverage existing resources, research, communities of practice, and frameworks for developing cybersecurity apprenticeship programs.

“(e) OPTIONAL USE OF GRANTS OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—An apprenticeship program under this section may include entering into a contract or cooperative agreement with or making a grant to an eligible entity if determined appropriate by the Director based on the eligible entity—

“(1) demonstrating experience in implementing and providing career planning and career pathways toward apprenticeship programs;

“(2) having knowledge of cybersecurity workforce development;

“(3) being eligible to enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with or receive grant funds from the Agency as described in this section;

“(4) providing students who complete the apprenticeship program with a recognized postsecondary credential;

“(5) using related instruction that is specifically aligned with the needs of the Agency and utilizes workplace learning advisors and on-the-job training to the greatest extent possible; and

“(6) demonstrating successful outcomes connecting graduates of the apprenticeship program to careers relevant to the program.

“(f) APPLICATIONS.—If the Director enters into an arrangement as described in subsection (e), an eligible entity seeking a contract, cooperative agreement, or grant under the program shall submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require.

“(g) PRIORITY.—In selecting eligible entities to receive a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement under this section, the Director may prioritize an eligible entity that—

“(1) is a member of an industry or sector partnership;

“(2) provides related instruction for an apprenticeship program through—

“(A) a local educational agency, a secondary school, a provider of adult education, an area career and technical education school, or an institution of higher education; or

“(B) an apprenticeship program that was registered with the Department of Labor or

a State apprenticeship agency before the date on which the eligible entity applies for the grant under subsection (g);

“(3) works with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, or veterans organizations to transition members of the Armed Forces and veterans to apprenticeship programs in a relevant sector; or

“(4) plans to use the grant to carry out the apprenticeship program with an entity that receives State funding or is operated by a State agency.

“(h) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Director shall provide technical assistance to eligible entities to leverage the existing job training and education programs of the Agency and other relevant programs at appropriate Federal agencies.

“(i) EXCEPTED SERVICE.—Participants in the program may be entered into cybersecurity-specific excepted service positions as determined appropriate by the Director and authorized by section 2208.

“(j) REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than once every 2 years after the establishment of an apprenticeship program under this section, the Director shall submit to Congress a report on the program, including—

“(A) a description of—

“(i) any activity carried out by the Agency under this section;

“(ii) any entity that enters into a contract or agreement with or receives a grant from the Agency under subsection (e);

“(iii) any activity carried out using a contract, agreement, or grant under this section as described in subsection (e); and

“(iv) best practices used to leverage the investment of the Federal Government under this section; and

“(B) an assessment of the results achieved by the program, including the rate of continued employment at the Agency for participants after completing an apprenticeship program carried out under this section.

“(k) PERFORMANCE REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the establishment of an apprenticeship program under this section, and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to Congress and the Secretary of Labor a report on the effectiveness of the program based on the accountability measures described in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 116(b)(2)(A) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141(b)(2)(A)).

“(l) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Agency such sums as necessary to carry out this section.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296; 116 Stat. 2135) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2217 the following:

“Sec. 2218. Apprenticeship program.”.

SEC. ____ PILOT PROGRAM ON CYBER TRAINING FOR VETERANS AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TRANSITIONING TO CIVILIAN LIFE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term “eligible individual” means an individual who is—

(A) a member of the Armed Forces transitioning from service in the Armed Forces to civilian life; or

(B) a veteran.

(2) PORTABLE CREDENTIAL.—The term “portable credential”—

(A) means a documented award by a responsible and authorized entity that has determined that an individual has achieved specific learning outcomes relative to a given standard; and

(B) includes a degree, diploma, license, certificate, badge, and professional or industry certification that—

(i) has value locally and nationally in labor markets, educational systems, or other contexts;

(ii) is defined publicly in such a way that allows educators, employers, and other individuals and entities to understand and verify the full set of skills represented by the credential; and

(iii) enables a holder of the credential to move vertically and horizontally within and across training and education systems for the attainment of other credentials.

(3) VETERAN.—The term “veteran” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 31, United States Code.

(4) WORK-BASED LEARNING.—The term “work-based learning” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish a pilot program under which the Secretary shall provide cyber-specific training for eligible individuals.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The pilot program established under subsection (b) shall incorporate—

(1) virtual platforms for coursework and training;

(2) hands-on skills labs and assessments;

(3) Federal work-based learning opportunities and programs; and

(4) the provision of portable credentials to eligible individuals who graduate from the pilot program.

(d) ALIGNMENT WITH NICE WORKFORCE FRAMEWORK FOR CYBERSECURITY.—The pilot program established under subsection (b) shall align with the taxonomy, including work roles and associated tasks, knowledge, and skills, from the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education Workforce Framework for Cybersecurity (NIST Special Publication 800-181), or any successor framework.

(e) COORDINATION.—

(1) TRAINING, PLATFORMS, AND FRAMEWORKS.—In developing the pilot program under subsection (b), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Labor, and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to evaluate and, where possible, leverage existing training, platforms, and frameworks of the Federal Government for providing cyber education and training to prevent duplication of efforts.

(2) FEDERAL WORK-BASED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES AND PROGRAMS.—In developing the Federal work-based learning opportunities and programs required under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Labor, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies to identify or create interagency opportunities that will enable the pilot program established under subsection (b) to—

(A) bridge the gap between knowledge acquisition and skills application for participants; and

(B) give participants the experience necessary to pursue Federal employment.

(f) RESOURCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the pilot program established under subsection (b)—

(A) uses a program of the Department of Veterans Affairs or platforms and frameworks described in subsection (e)(1), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that those programs, platforms, and frameworks are expanded and resourced to accommodate

usage by eligible individuals participating in the pilot program; or

(B) does not use a program of the Department of Veterans Affairs or platforms and frameworks described in subsection (e)(1), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall take such actions as may be necessary to develop or procure programs, platforms, and frameworks necessary to carry out the requirements of subsection (c) and accommodate the usage by eligible individuals participating in the pilot program.

(2) ACTIONS.—Actions described in paragraph (1) may include providing additional funding, staff, or other resources to—

(A) provide administrative support for basic functions of the pilot program;

(B) ensure the success and ongoing engagement of eligible individuals participating in the pilot program;

(C) connect graduates of the pilot program to job opportunities within the Federal Government; and

(D) allocate dedicated positions for term employment to enable Federal work-based learning opportunities and programs for participants to gain the experience necessary to pursue permanent Federal employment.

SA 2076. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1835 submitted by Ms. HASSAN and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be added, add the following:

SECTION 3219L. ACTION PLAN AND REPORT ON OUTCOMES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) WHA.—The term “WHA” means the World Health Assembly.

(b) REPORT ON OFFICE OF GLOBAL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES FOLLOWING COVID-19 PANDEMIC.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that includes—

(1) a summary of planned interagency and global health efforts that the Office of Global Affairs intends to take in its work with international institutions, including the World Health Organization and its member states, in response to lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic;

(2) a description of the actions taken by the Office of Global Affairs as part of the

COVID-19 pandemic response that could address future public health emergencies of international concern;

(3) an assessment of engagements with the People's Republic of China regarding COVID-19, both bilaterally and through international institutions; and

(4) how the lessons learned from the assessment described in paragraph (3) could be applied to future scenarios to address public health emergencies of international concern.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY.—Not later than 180 days after the closing session of each annual WHA, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of State, and the heads of other relevant executive departments, shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress that describes—

(1) the strategy of the United States Government for addressing national security and public health risks related to COVID-19 and emerging infectious diseases through diplomatic engagements;

(2) the actions taken by the United States Government during such annual WHA; and

(3) how the results of such actions advance the goals of the United States Government.

(d) FORM.—The report required under subsection (c) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SA 2077. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3138.

SA 2078. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division F, insert the following:

TITLE —STEM RESEARCH GAINS

SEC. —01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Strengthening the STEM Research Workforce to Generate American Infrastructure for National Security Act of 2021” or the “STEM Research GAINS Act of 2021”.

SEC. —02. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COVERED FIELD.—The term “covered field” means a field in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics research or development that is determined to be—

(A) a subject area relating to the national security of the United States;

(B) a subject area relating to the United States’ ability to compete in an open, fair, and competitive international market and achieve economic growth; or

(C) a subject area that is in need of expanded and strengthened academic pipelines to ensure a diverse workforce.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(3) FEDERAL SCIENCE AGENCY.—The term “Federal science agency” has the meaning given the term in section 103(f) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 6623(f)).

(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” means an institution of higher education described in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(5) MINORITY.—The term “minority” has the meaning given the term in section 356(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067k(2)).

(6) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term “minority-serving institution” means—

(A) a part B institution (as defined in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061));

(B) a Hispanic-serving institution (as defined in section 502 of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1101a));

(C) a Tribal College or University (as defined in section 316 of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1059c));

(D) an Alaska Native-serving institution (as defined in section 317(b) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b)));

(E) a Native Hawaiian-serving institution (as defined in section 317(b) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b)));

(F) a Predominantly Black Institution (as defined in section 318 of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1059e));

(G) an Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institution (as defined in section 320(b) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1059g(b))); or

(H) a Native American-serving, nontribal institution (as defined in section 319 of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1059f)).

(7) STEM.—The term “STEM” means science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including computer science.

(8) UNDERREPRESENTED FIELD.—The term “underrepresented field” means a field in STEM in which the national rate of representation of women among tenured, tenure-track faculty, or nonfaculty researchers at doctorate-granting institutions of higher education is less than 25 percent, according to the most recent data available from the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics.

(9) UNDERREPRESENTED IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.—The term “underrepresented in science and engineering” means a minority group whose number of scientists and engineers, per 10,000 population of that group, is substantially below the comparable figure for scientists and engineers who are white and not of Hispanic origin, as determined by the Secretary of Education under section 637.4(b) of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations, or similar successor regulations.

Subtitle A—Expanding Pipeline Programs to Research Opportunities

SEC. —11. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS CRITICAL TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) COVERED FIELDS.—The National Security Council shall conduct a study to identify areas for research and development that are covered fields.

(b) UPDATE.—Not less than once every 5 years, the National Security Council shall reassess the covered fields.

SEC. 12. INCREASING INVESTMENT IN UNDERGRADUATE SCIENCE PIPELINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation \$750,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and for each of the following 4 years, which shall be used, in amounts determined by the Director, for the following programs:

(1) The Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program.

(2) The Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation program.

(3) The Research Experiences for Undergraduates program.

(4) The Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

(5) The Improving Undergraduates STEM Education: Hispanic-Serving Institutions Program.

(6) Other programs to broaden participation, as determined by the Director.

(b) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—The amounts authorized under subsection (a) shall supplement, and not supplant, any other amounts authorized for the National Science Foundation for the programs described in such subsection.

SEC. 14. BOLSTERING STEM PIPELINES STRATEGIC PLAN.

(a) BROADENING PARTICIPATION STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Coordination in STEM Education Subcommittee (FC-STEM) of the Committee on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education (CoSTEM) of the National Science and Technology Council shall submit to Congress a report containing its current strategic plan for Federal science agencies to increase the capacity of STEM programs carried out by Federal science agencies that are in effect as of the date of the report to increase the participation of individuals who are underrepresented in science and engineering, women who are underrepresented in STEM fields, and low-income and first-generation college students, in order to broaden participation in grants and programs carried out by the Federal science agencies. The report shall include—

(1) a description of how the grants and programs that are carried out by the Federal science agencies, as of the time of the report, are carried out in a manner that advances diverse pipelines in STEM fields, and a description of how the Federal science agencies can better advance such diverse pipelines;

(2) an analysis of the data collection that would allow for meaningful goal setting and transparency relating to the Federal science agencies' progress in broadening participation of individuals from groups that are underrepresented in science and engineering with respect to those grants and programs;

(3) an analysis of how the Federal science agencies can meet goals related to broadening the participation of individuals from groups that are underrepresented in science and engineering by—

(A) creating or expanding funding opportunities;

(B) modifying existing research and development programs; and

(C) establishing coordination between existing programs carried out by the Federal science agencies;

(4) a description of the ways that the National Science Foundation works with minority-serving institutions to—

(A) enable those eligible institutions to compete effectively for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements carried out by the National Science Foundation;

(B) encourage those eligible institutions to participate in programs carried out by the Federal science agencies; and

(C) encourage students and faculty at the eligible institution to apply for and success-

fully earn graduate and professional opportunities from programs supported by the Federal science agencies;

(5) an analysis of the best ways to share best practices for institutions of higher education and Federal science agencies interested in supporting individuals from groups that are underrepresented in science and engineering; and

(6) an analysis of how the Federal science agencies can work together to advance goals related to broadening the participation of individuals from groups that are underrepresented in science and engineering.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Federal Coordination in STEM Education Subcommittee (FC-STEM) of the Committee on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education (CoSTEM) of the National Science and Technology Council shall report to Congress on the implementation by Federal science agencies of the policy guidelines developed under this section.

SEC. 15. RESEARCH PROGRAM CLEARINGHOUSE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER.

(a) OPPORTUNITIES CLEARINGHOUSE.—The Federal Coordination in STEM Education Subcommittee (FC-STEM) of the Committee on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education (CoSTEM) of the National Science and Technology Council shall establish and maintain a public clearinghouse (including by maintaining a publicly available website) of all research programs sponsored by Federal science agencies that are available to individuals as undergraduate and graduate students.

(b) BEST PRACTICES CLEARINGHOUSE.—The Director shall fund the establishment and maintenance of a clearinghouse that will collect, analyze, identify, disseminate, and make publicly available information about best practices for institutions of higher education to strengthen the pipeline of individuals pursuing careers in covered fields.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Director shall fund the establishment and maintenance of a robust technical assistance center that shall work with institutions of higher education seeking to implement strategies to—

(1) bolster and diversify the student body at the institution that pursue STEM fields; and

(2) support students underrepresented in science and engineering who are pursuing research-based STEM studies to help those students continue and complete those studies.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) to carry out subsections (a) and (b), \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years; and

(2) to carry out subsection (c), \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

Subtitle B—Increasing Funding for Graduate Education**SEC. 21. STRENGTHENING TRANSPARENCY.**

(a) ASSESSMENTS.—The Director shall conduct regular assessments of graduate research fellowship programs carried out by the National Science Foundation and provide additional publicly available information about those programs, including for each program—

(1) the number of applications received, disaggregated by undergraduate and graduate institution, race, gender, age, and eligibility for a Federal Pell Grant;

(2) the number of applications approved, disaggregated by undergraduate and graduate institution, race, gender, age, and eligibility for a Federal Pell Grant; and

(3) the types of institutions of higher education that are awarded grants to develop a diverse STEM workforce, disaggregated by undergraduate population, public or private institution, and type of minority-serving institutions.

(b) REPORTS.—The Director shall prepare and submit to Congress, and make publicly available, annual reports that show trends in how research fellowships and scholarships supported by the National Science Foundation are awarded to individuals from underrepresented groups, institutions of higher education, and entities from different geographic areas, in order to better show trends in the participation of underrepresented groups in such research fellowships and scholarships.

Subtitle C—Strengthening the National Security Research Workforce**SEC. 31. EARLY CAREER FACULTY SUPPORTS.**

(a) RISING FACULTY PROFESSIONAL ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall select an organization to establish a 5-year pilot mentorship program to be known as “Rising Faculty Professional Advancement Program” (referred to in this section as the “program”) in order to increase the diversity of faculty in STEM fields.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Rising Faculty Professional Advancement Program shall be—

(A) to increase the number of doctoral-level professionals from underrepresented groups in STEM fields who transition into faculty positions at institutions of higher education; and

(B) to improve mentorship and training for researchers who are navigating the transition in the research pipeline to becoming faculty, which is a time when a significant decrease in diversity often occurs.

(b) PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY.—An individual shall be eligible to participate in the program if the individual is a doctoral degree holding researcher in a post-doctoral research position or early-career faculty (defined as a faculty researcher with a title of assistant professor or other non-tenured equivalent).

(2) PRIORITY.—In selecting applicants to participate in the program—

(A) priority shall be given to—

(i) applicants from groups who are underrepresented in science and engineering; or

(ii) applicants holding degrees from or faculty positions at minority-serving institutions; and

(B) additional consideration may be given to—

(i) applicants holding doctoral degrees from institutions of higher education in the bottom 90 percent of research and development expenditures, as ranked by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics; and

(ii) applicants who are women and who hold positions from underrepresented fields.

(c) ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the organization shall establish program activities including—

(A) training for Rising Faculty and mentors;

(B) a program curriculum; and

(C) benchmarks for mentor engagement.

(2) COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH.—The organization shall encourage program mentors to network and enter into collaboration on research projects with Rising Faculty and other mentors within the program.

(3) SURVEY.—Following the first year of program enrollment, and on an annual basis during the program, the organization shall—

(A) conduct a survey of Rising Faculty and mentors to determine best practices and outcomes achieved;

(B) collect information about the demographics of Rising Faculty and mentor participants; and

(C) conduct additional surveys or other analyses of Rising Faculty who completed the program to assess career progression for not more than 5 years following the completion of the program by Rising Faculty.

(d) **ASSESSMENT OF THE PILOT PROGRAM AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Not later than 180 days after the conclusion of the pilot program, the Director shall provide a report to the appropriate committees of Congress with respect to the pilot program, which shall include—

(1) a description and evaluation of the status and effectiveness of the program, including a summary of survey data collected;

(2) an assessment of the success and utility of the pilot program in meeting the purposes of this section;

(3) a summary and analysis of the types and frequency of activities and policies developed and carried out under the pilot program; and

(4) a recommendation about continuing the program on a pilot or permanent basis.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$10,000,000 in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SA 2079. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 5212, insert the following:

SEC. 5213. PROCESS TO SCREEN GIFTS AND CONTRACTS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall establish and implement a process for the screening of gifts and contracts described in subsection (b) to institutions of higher education.

(b) **GIFTS AND CONTRACTS DESCRIBED.**—A gift or contract described in this subsection is any gift to an institution of higher education from a Chinese person, or the entry into a contract by such an institution with a Chinese person, if—

(1)(A) the value of the gift or contract equals or exceeds \$1,000,000; or

(B) the institution receives, directly or indirectly, more than one gift from or enters into more than one contract, directly or indirectly, with the same Chinese person for the same purpose the aggregate value of which, during the period of 2 consecutive calendar years, equals or exceeds \$1,000,000; and

(2) the gift or contract—

(A) relates to research, development, or production of critical technologies and provides the Chinese person potential access to any material nonpublic technical information in the possession of the institution; or

(B) is a restricted or conditional gift or contract (as defined in section 117(h) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011f(h))) that establishes control.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **CHINESE PERSON.**—The term “Chinese person” means—

(A) an individual who is a citizen or national of the People's Republic of China; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(2) **CONTRACT.**—The term “contract” means any agreement for the acquisition by purchase, lease, or barter of property or services by a Chinese person, for the direct benefit or use of either of the parties.

(3) **GIFT.**—The term “gift” means any gift of money or property.

(4) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institution of higher education” means any institution, public or private, or, if a multicampus institution, any single campus of such institution, in any State—

(A) that is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary school;

(B) that provides a program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree (or provides not less than a 2-year program which is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree) or a more advanced degree;

(C) that is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association; and

(D) to which the Federal Government extends Federal financial assistance (directly or indirectly through another entity or person), or that receives support from the extension of Federal financial assistance to any of the institution's subunits.

(5) **MATERIAL NONPUBLIC TECHNICAL INFORMATION.**—The term “material nonpublic technical information” has the meaning given that term in section 721(a)(4)(D) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(4)(D)).

SA 2080. Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III of division B, add the following:

SEC. 2309. PRIORITIZATION AND PROTECTION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH.

(a) **LIST OF ALLIED COUNTRIES.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the National Security Council, the Secretary of Energy, the Director of the National Science Foundation and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall create a list of allied countries with which joint international research and cooperation would advance United States national interests and advance scientific knowledge in key technology focus areas.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT OF SECURITY PROCEDURES.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the individuals and entities listed in subsection (a), shall collaborate with similar entities in the countries appearing on the list created pursuant to subsection (a) to develop, coordinate, and agree to general security policies and procedures, consistent

with the policies and procedures developed pursuant to sections 2304 and 2305, for governmental, academic, and private sector research, to prevent sensitive research from being disclosed to adversaries.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the individuals and entities listed in subsection (a), and allied countries appearing on the list created pursuant to subsection (a), shall submit a report to Congress that identifies the most promising international research ventures that leverage resources and advance research in key technology focus areas.

SA 2081. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2510 of division B, strike subsections (a) through (d) and insert the following:

(a) **MANDATORY ORIGIN AND LOCATION DISCLOSURE FOR PRODUCTS OFFERED FOR SALE ON THE INTERNET.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—

(A) **DISCLOSURE.**—Subject to subparagraph (C), it shall be unlawful for a product that is required to be marked under a provision of law (or its implementing regulations) described in subparagraph (B) to be introduced, sold, advertised, or offered for sale in commerce on an internet website unless the internet website description of the product—

(i) indicates in a conspicuous place the country of origin of the product (or, in the case of multi-sourced products, countries of origin), in a manner consistent with the regulations prescribed under section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304) and the country of origin marking regulations administered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and

(ii) indicates in a conspicuous place the country in which the seller of the product is located (and, if applicable, the country in which any parent corporation of such seller is located).

(B) **PROVISIONS OF LAW DESCRIBED.**—The provisions of law described in this subparagraph are the following:

(i) Section 32304 of title 49, United States Code.

(ii) Section 2 of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (15 U.S.C. 70b)).

(iii) Section 2 of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 68)).

(iv) Section 2 of the Fur Products Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 69)).

(v) Subtitle D of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1638 et seq.)).

(vi) The Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)).

(vii) The Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.)).

(viii) Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304).

(C) **EXCLUSIONS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of a product regulated by a provision of law (or its implementing regulations) described in clause (v), (vi), or (vii) of subparagraph (B), the disclosure requirements under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall only apply if the

product is required to comply with country of origin labeling requirements under a provision of law (or its implementing regulations) described in clause (v), (vi), or (vii) of subparagraph (B).

(ii) **DRUGS.**—The disclosure requirements under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a pharmaceutical product subject to the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Administration.

(2) **CERTAIN DRUG PRODUCTS.**—It shall be unlawful for a drug that is not subject to section 503(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353(b)(1)) and that is required to be marked under section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304) to be offered for sale in commerce to consumers on an internet website unless the internet website description of the drug indicates in a conspicuous place the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor that is required to appear on the label of the drug in accordance with section 502(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352(b)).

(3) **OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE.**—A manufacturer, importer, distributor, seller, supplier, or private labeler seeking to have a product introduced, sold, advertised, or offered for sale in commerce shall provide the information identified clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(A) or paragraph (2), as applicable, to the relevant retailer or internet website marketplace.

(4) **SAFE HARBOR.**—A retailer or internet website marketplace satisfies the disclosure requirements under clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(A) or paragraph (2), as applicable, if the disclosure includes the country of origin and seller information provided by a third-party manufacturer, importer, distributor, seller, supplier, or private labeler of the product.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON FALSE AND MISLEADING REPRESENTATION OF UNITED STATES ORIGIN ON PRODUCTS.**—

(1) **UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided for in paragraph (2), it shall be unlawful to make any false or deceptive representation that a product or its parts or processing are of United States origin in any labeling, advertising, or other promotional materials, or any other form of marketing, including marketing through digital or electronic means in the United States.

(2) **DECEPTIVE REPRESENTATION.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), a representation that a product is in whole, or in part, of United States origin is deceptive if, at the time the representation is made, such claim is not consistent with section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45(a)) and any regulations promulgated by the Commission pursuant to section 320933 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (15 U.S.C. 45a), provided that no other Federal statute or regulation applies.

(3) **LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.**—A retailer or internet website marketplace is not in violation of this subsection if a third-party manufacturer, distributor, seller, supplier, or private labeler provided the retailer or internet website marketplace with a false or deceptive representation as to the country of origin of a product or its parts or processing.

(c) **ENFORCEMENT BY COMMISSION.**—

(1) **UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.**—A violation of subsection (a) or (b) shall be treated as a violation of a rule prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(2) **POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall enforce this section in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable

terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this section.

(B) **PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.**—Any person that violates subsection (a) or (b) shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) as though all applicable terms and provisions of that Act were incorporated and made part of this section.

(C) **AUTHORITY PRESERVED.**—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

(3) **INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this division, the Commission, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the Department of Agriculture shall—

(A) enter into a Memorandum of Understanding or other appropriate agreement for the purpose of providing consistent implementation of this section; and

(B) publish such agreement to provide public guidance.

(4) **DEFINITION OF COMMISSION.**—In this subsection, the term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall take effect 12 months after the date of the publication of the Memorandum of Understanding or agreement under subsection (c)(3).

SA 2082. Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2116, between subsections (e) and (f), insert the following:

(f) **AMOUNTS FOR NEXT GENERATION RADAR AND RADIO ASTRONOMY IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—From the amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation for a fiscal year under this section, \$176,000,000 shall be made available for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2024 for the design, development, prototyping, or mid-scale upgrades of next generation radar and radio astronomy improvements and related activities under section 14 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n-4).

(2) **APPROVAL.**—Nothing in this subsection shall amend the Director's authority to review and issue awards.

SA 2083. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. ERNST, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science,

research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 2214 and insert the following:

SEC. 2214. CRITICAL MINERALS MINING AND RECYCLING RESEARCH.

(a) **CRITICAL MINERALS MINING AND RECYCLING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AT THE FOUNDATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to support supply chain resiliency, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Director, shall issue awards, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education, National Laboratories, or nonprofit organizations (or consortia of such institutions, Laboratories, or organizations, including consortia that collaborate with private industry) to support basic research that will accelerate innovation to advance critical minerals mining, recycling, and reclamation strategies and technologies for the purpose of making better use of domestic resources and eliminating national reliance on minerals and mineral materials that are subject to supply disruptions.

(2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Activities funded by an award under this section may include—

(A) advancing mining research and development activities to develop new mapping and mining technologies and techniques, including advanced critical mineral extraction and production, to improve existing or to develop new supply chains of critical minerals, and to yield more efficient, economical, and environmentally benign mining practices;

(B) advancing critical mineral processing research activities to improve separation, alloying, manufacturing, or recycling techniques and technologies that can decrease the energy intensity, waste, potential environmental impact, and costs of those activities;

(C) advancing research and development of critical minerals mining and recycling technologies that take into account the potential end-uses and disposal of critical minerals, in order to improve end-to-end integration of mining and technological applications;

(D) conducting long-term earth observation of reclaimed mine sites, including the study of the evolution of microbial diversity at such sites;

(E) examining the application of artificial intelligence for geological exploration of critical minerals, including what size and diversity of data sets would be required;

(F) examining the application of machine learning for detection and sorting of critical minerals, including what size and diversity of data sets would be required;

(G) conducting detailed isotope studies of critical minerals and the development of more refined geologic models; or

(H) providing training and research opportunities to undergraduate and graduate students to prepare the next generation of mining engineers and researchers.

(b) **CRITICAL MINERALS INTERAGENCY SUBCOMMITTEE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to support supply chain resiliency, the Critical Minerals Subcommittee of the National Science and Technology Council (referred to in this subsection as the “Subcommittee”) shall coordinate Federal science and technology efforts to ensure secure and reliable supplies of critical minerals to the United States.

(2) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Subcommittee shall be—

(A) to advise and assist the Committee on Homeland and National Security and the National Science and Technology Council on

United States policies, procedures, and plans as it relates to critical minerals, including—

(i) Federal research, development, and deployment efforts to optimize methods for extractions, concentration, separation, and purification of conventional, secondary, and unconventional sources of critical minerals, including research that prioritizes end-to-end integration of mining and recycling techniques and the end-use target for critical minerals;

(ii) efficient use and reuse of critical minerals, including recycling technologies for critical minerals and the reclamation of critical minerals from components such as spent batteries;

(iii) addressing the technology transitions between research or lab-scale mining and recycling and commercialization of these technologies;

(iv) the critical minerals workforce of the United States; and

(v) United States private industry investments in innovation and technology transfer from federally funded science and technology;

(B) to identify emerging opportunities, stimulate international cooperation, and foster the development of secure and reliable supply chains of critical minerals, including activities related to the reuse of critical minerals via recycling;

(C) to ensure the transparency of information and data related to critical minerals; and

(D) to provide recommendations on coordination and collaboration among the research, development, and deployment programs and activities of Federal agencies to promote a secure and reliable supply of critical minerals necessary to maintain national security, economic well-being, and industrial production.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Subcommittee may, taking into account the findings and recommendations of relevant advisory committees—

(A) provide recommendations on how Federal agencies may improve the topographic, geologic, and geophysical mapping of the United States and improve the discoverability, accessibility, and usability of the resulting and existing data, to the extent permitted by law and subject to appropriate limitation for purposes of privacy and security;

(B) assess the progress toward developing critical minerals recycling and reprocessing technologies;

(C) assess the end-to-end lifecycle of critical minerals, including for mining, usage, recycling, and end-use material and technology requirements;

(D) examine options for accessing and developing critical minerals through investment and trade with allies and partners of the United States and provide recommendations;

(E) evaluate and provide recommendations to incentivize the development and use of advances in science and technology in the private industry;

(F) assess the need for and make recommendations to address the challenges the United States critical minerals supply chain workforce faces, including—

(i) aging and retiring personnel and faculty;

(ii) public perceptions about the nature of mining and mineral processing; and

(iii) foreign competition for United States talent;

(G) develop, and update as necessary, a strategic plan to guide Federal programs and activities to enhance—

(i) scientific and technical capabilities across critical mineral supply chains, includ-

ing a roadmap that identifies key research and development needs and coordinates ongoing activities for source diversification, more efficient use, recycling, and substitution for critical minerals; and

(ii) cross-cutting mining science, data science techniques, materials science, manufacturing science and engineering, computational modeling, and environmental health and safety research and development; and

(H) report to the appropriate committees of Congress on activities and findings under this subsection.

(4) MANDATORY RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Subcommittee shall, taking into account the findings and recommendations of the relevant advisory committees, identify and evaluate Federal policies and regulations that restrict the mining of critical minerals.

(c) GRANT PROGRAM FOR PROCESSING OF CRITICAL MINERALS AND DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL MINERALS AND METALS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Director, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Commerce, shall establish a grant program to finance pilot projects for—

(A) the processing or recycling of critical minerals in the United States; or

(B) the development of critical minerals and metals in the United States

(2) LIMITATION ON GRANT AWARDS.—A grant awarded under paragraph (1) may not exceed \$10,000,000.

(3) ECONOMIC VIABILITY.—In awarding grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Energy shall give priority to projects that the Secretary of Energy determines are likely to be economically viable over the long term.

(4) SECONDARY RECOVERY.—In awarding grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Energy shall seek to award not less than 30 percent of the total amount of grants awarded during the fiscal year for projects relating to secondary recovery of critical minerals and metals.

(5) DOMESTIC PRIORITY.—In awarding grants for the development of critical minerals and metals under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary of Energy shall prioritize pilot projects that will process the critical minerals and metals domestically.

(6) PROHIBITION ON PROCESSING BY FOREIGN ENTITY OF CONCERN.—In awarding grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Energy shall ensure that pilot projects do not export for processing any critical minerals and metals to a foreign entity of concern (as defined in section 2307(a)).

(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024 to carry out the grant program established under paragraph (1).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CRITICAL MINERAL.—The term “critical mineral” has the meaning given the term in section 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(a)).

(2) CRITICAL MINERALS AND METALS.—The term “critical minerals and metals” includes any host mineral of a critical mineral.

(3) END-TO-END.—The term “end-to-end”, with respect to the integration of mining or life cycle of minerals, means the integrated approach of, or the lifecycle determined by, examining the research and developmental process from the mining of the raw minerals to its processing into useful materials, its integration into components and devices, the utilization of such devices in the end-use application to satisfy certain performance metrics, and the recycling or disposal of such devices.

(4) RECYCLING.—The term “recycling” means the process of collecting and processing spent materials and devices and turning them into raw materials or components that can be reused either partially or completely.

(5) SECONDARY RECOVERY.—The term “secondary recovery” means the recovery of critical minerals and metals from discarded end-use products or from waste products produced during the metal refining and manufacturing process, including from mine waste piles, acid mine drainage sludge, or byproducts produced through legacy mining and metallurgy activities.

SA 2084. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1977 submitted by Mr. MERKLEY and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 1, strike line 3 and all that follows through page 3, line 22, and insert the following:

SEC. 3219L. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON STANDING WITH AUSTRALIA AGAINST ECONOMIC COERCION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the alliance between the United States and Australia provides strategic, economic, and cultural value to both nations;

(2) the security and prosperity of each is vital to the future security and prosperity of both nations;

(3) the close, longstanding cooperation between the United States and Australia in strategic and military affairs is built on strong bonds of trust between the two nations and a shared goal of establishing a free, open, secure, prosperous, and resilient Indo-Pacific;

(4) Australia continues to be the target of a concerted campaign of economic coercion by the People's Republic of China aimed at punishing the government and people of one of the United States' closest allies for the exercise of their sovereign, democratic rights;

(5) the People's Republic of China employs similar forms of economic coercion against other countries, not only within the Indo-Pacific but around the world;

(6) such a campaign is an attempt to undermine the sovereignty of Australia and the ability of the Government of Australia to act in concert with the United States toward the shared goal of a free and open Indo-Pacific; and

(7) the routine use of economic coercion by the People's Republic of China against other countries can undermine those countries' ability to speak or act in defense of their own sovereignty, democratic values, and human rights, and is therefore a threat to a free and open global order.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to stand with Australia, providing relevant support to the Government and people of Australia to mitigate the costs of economic coercion by the People's Republic of China to the greatest extent possible;

(2) to work with the Government of Australia and other allies and partners to coordinate collective, cooperative responses to both threatened and actual instances of economic coercion by the People's Republic of China; and

(3) to put in place the appropriate personnel, mechanisms, and collective structures to facilitate the effectiveness of responses to economic coercion.

SA 2085. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 341, strike line 22 and all that follows through page 342, line 19, and insert the following:

(1) DETERMINATION RELATED TO CERTAIN OPTICAL TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT.—

(1) **PROCEEDING.**—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this division, the Secretary of Commerce shall commence a process to make a determination for purposes of section 2 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601) whether future transactions involving optical transmission equipment that is manufactured, produced, or distributed by an entity owned, controlled, or supported by the People's Republic of China and that is capable of routing or redirecting user data traffic or permitting visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or handles would pose an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States or the security and safety of United States persons.

(2) **COMMUNICATION OF DETERMINATION.**—If the Secretary determines pursuant to paragraph (1) that future transactions involving such optical transmission equipment would pose an unacceptable risk consistent with that paragraph, the Secretary shall immediately transmit that determination to the Federal Communications Commission consistent with section 2 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601).

SA 2086. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III of division F, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . WORKER OWNERSHIP, READINESS, AND KNOWLEDGE.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **EXISTING PROGRAM.**—The term “existing program” means a program, designed to pro-

mote employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking, that exists on the date on which the Secretary is carrying out a responsibility authorized under this section.

(2) **INITIATIVE.**—The term “Initiative” means the Employee Ownership and Participation Initiative established under subsection (b).

(3) **NEW PROGRAM.**—The term “new program” means a program, designed to promote employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking, that does not exist on the date on which the Secretary is carrying out a responsibility authorized under this section.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(5) **STATE.**—The term “State” has the meaning given the term under section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(b) EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION INITIATIVE.—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary shall establish within the Department of Commerce an Employee Ownership and Participation Initiative to promote employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking.

(2) **FUNCTIONS.**—In carrying out the Initiative, the Secretary shall—

(A) support within the States existing programs designed to promote employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking; and

(B) facilitate within the States the formation of new programs designed to promote employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking.

(3) **DUTIES.**—To carry out the functions enumerated in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

(A) support new programs and existing programs by—

(i) making Federal grants authorized under subsection (d); and

(ii) (I) acting as a clearinghouse on techniques employed by new programs and existing programs within the States, and disseminating information relating to those techniques to the programs; or

(II) funding projects for information gathering on those techniques, and dissemination of that information to the programs, by groups outside the Department of Commerce; and

(B) facilitate the formation of new programs, in ways that include holding or funding an annual conference of representatives from States with existing programs, representatives from States developing new programs, and representatives from States without existing programs.

(c) PROGRAMS REGARDING EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION.—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program to encourage new programs and existing programs within the States to foster employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking throughout the United States.

(2) **PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.**—The purpose of the program established under paragraph (1) is to encourage new and existing programs within the States that focus on—

(A) providing education and outreach to inform employees and employers about the possibilities and benefits of employee ownership, business ownership succession planning, and employee participation in business decisionmaking, including providing information about financial education, employee teams, open-book management, and other tools that enable employees to share ideas

and information about how their businesses can succeed;

(B) providing technical assistance to assist employee efforts to become business owners, to enable employers and employees to explore and assess the feasibility of transferring full or partial ownership to employees, and to encourage employees and employers to start new employee-owned businesses;

(C) training employees and employers with respect to methods of employee participation in open-book management, work teams, committees, and other approaches for seeking greater employee input; and

(D) training other entities to apply for funding under this subsection, to establish new programs, and to carry out program activities.

(3) **PROGRAM DETAILS.**—The Secretary may include, in the program established under paragraph (1), provisions that—

(A) in the case of activities described in paragraph (2)(A)—

(i) target key groups, such as retiring business owners, senior managers, unions, trade associations, community organizations, and economic development organizations;

(ii) encourage cooperation in the organization of workshops and conferences; and

(iii) prepare and distribute materials concerning employee ownership and participation, and business ownership succession planning;

(B) in the case of activities described in paragraph (2)(B)—

(i) provide preliminary technical assistance to employee groups, managers, and retiring owners exploring the possibility of employee ownership;

(ii) provide for the performance of preliminary feasibility assessments;

(iii) assist in the funding of objective third-party feasibility studies and preliminary business valuations, and in selecting and monitoring professionals qualified to conduct such studies; and

(iv) provide a data bank to help employees find legal, financial, and technical advice in connection with business ownership;

(C) in the case of activities described in paragraph (2)(C)—

(i) provide for courses on employee participation; and

(ii) provide for the development and fostering of networks of employee-owned companies to spread the use of successful participation techniques; and

(D) in the case of training described in paragraph (2)(D)—

(i) provide for visits to existing programs by staff from new programs receiving funding under this section; and

(ii) provide materials to be used for such training.

(4) **GUIDANCE.**—The Secretary shall issue formal guidance, for recipients of grants awarded under subsection (d) and one-stop partners (as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102)) affiliated with the workforce development systems (as so defined) of the States, proposing that programs and other activities funded under this section be—

(A) proactive in encouraging actions and activities that promote employee ownership of, and participation in, businesses; and

(B) comprehensive in emphasizing both employee ownership of, and participation in, businesses so as to increase productivity and broaden capital ownership.

(d) GRANTS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out the program established under subsection (c), the Secretary may make grants for use in connection with new programs and existing programs within a State for any of the following activities:

(A) Education and outreach as provided in subsection (c)(2)(A).

(B) Technical assistance as provided in subsection (c)(2)(B).

(C) Training activities for employees and employers as provided in subsection (c)(2)(C).

(D) Activities facilitating cooperation among employee-owned firms.

(E) Training as provided in subsection (c)(2)(D) for new programs provided by participants in existing programs dedicated to the objectives of this section, except that, for each fiscal year, the amount of the grants made for such training shall not exceed 10 percent of the total amount of the grants made under this section.

(2) AMOUNTS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary shall determine the amount and any conditions for a grant made under this subsection. The amount of the grant shall be subject to paragraph (6), and shall reflect the capacity of the applicant for the grant.

(3) APPLICATIONS.—Each entity desiring a grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(4) STATE APPLICATIONS.—Each State may sponsor and submit an application under paragraph (3) on behalf of any local entity consisting of a unit of State or local government, State-supported institution of higher education, or nonprofit organization, meeting the requirements of this section.

(5) APPLICATIONS BY ENTITIES.—

(A) ENTITY APPLICATIONS.—If a State fails to support or establish a program pursuant to this section during any fiscal year, the Secretary shall, in the subsequent fiscal years, allow local entities described in paragraph (4) from that State to make applications for grants under paragraph (3) on their own initiative.

(B) APPLICATION SCREENING.—Any State failing to support or establish a program pursuant to this section during any fiscal year may submit applications under paragraph (3) in the subsequent fiscal years but may not screen applications by local entities described in paragraph (4) before submitting the applications to the Secretary.

(6) LIMITATIONS.—A recipient of a grant made under this subsection shall not receive, during a fiscal year, in the aggregate, more than the following amounts:

(A) For fiscal year 2022, \$300,000.

(B) For fiscal year 2023, \$330,000.

(C) For fiscal year 2024, \$363,000.

(D) For fiscal year 2025, \$399,300.

(E) For fiscal year 2026, \$439,200.

(7) ANNUAL REPORT.—For each year, each recipient of a grant under this subsection shall submit to the Secretary a report describing how grant funds allocated pursuant to this subsection were expended during the 12-month period preceding the date of the submission of the report.

(e) EVALUATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to reserve not more than 10 percent of the funds appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this section, for the purposes of conducting evaluations of the grant programs identified in subsection (d) and to provide related technical assistance.

(f) REPORTING.—Not later than the expiration of the 36-month period following the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress a report—

(1) on progress related to employee ownership and participation in businesses in the United States; and

(2) containing an analysis of critical costs and benefits of activities carried out under this section.

(g) AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of making grants pursuant to subsection (d) the following:

(A) For fiscal year 2022, \$4,000,000.

(B) For fiscal year 2023, \$7,000,000.

(C) For fiscal year 2024, \$10,000,000.

(D) For fiscal year 2025, \$13,000,000.

(E) For fiscal year 2026, \$16,000,000.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of funding the administrative expenses related to the Initiative, for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, an amount not in excess of the lesser of—

(A) \$350,000; or

(B) 5.0 percent of the maximum amount available under paragraph (1) for that fiscal year.

SA 2087. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. . AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH ON KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to conduct research in key technology focus areas amounts as follows:

(1) \$600,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(2) \$1,200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2026.

(b) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant amounts appropriated for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2088. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 966, beginning on line 13, strike “and” and all that follows through line 15 and insert the following:

(F) examining the possibility of reconvening the Arctic Chiefs of Defense Forum;

(G) establishing one or more deep-water ports in the United States Arctic; and

(H) reinstituting the Arctic Executive Steering Committee (AESC) as a permanent office in the Executive Office of the President and naming a chair of the Committee

within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2089. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 967, strike line 11 and all that follows through page 972, line 9, and insert the following:

(d) APPOINTMENT.—The President shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, an Ambassador-at-large for Arctic Affairs who shall—

(1) be responsible for Arctic affairs; and

(2) report directly to the Secretary of State.

(e) DUTIES.—The Ambassador-at-large for Arctic Affairs shall—

(1) facilitate the development and coordination of United States foreign policy in the Arctic Region relating to—

(A) strengthening institutions for cooperation among the Arctic nations;

(B) enhancing scientific monitoring and research on local, regional, and global environmental issues;

(C) protecting the Arctic environment and conserving its biological resources;

(D) promoting responsible natural resource management and economic development; and

(E) involving Arctic indigenous people in decisions that affect them;

(2) coordinate the diplomatic objectives with respect to the activities described in paragraph (1), and, as appropriate, represent the United States within multilateral fora that address international cooperation and foreign policy matters in the Arctic Region;

(3) help inform, in coordination with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, and the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, transnational commerce and commercial maritime transit in the Arctic Region;

(4) coordinate, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and the Secretary of the Navy, the integration of scientific data on the current and projected effects of emerging environmental changes on the Arctic Region and ensure that such data is applied to the development of security strategies for the Arctic Region;

(5) make available the methods and approaches on the integration of environmental science and data to other regional security planning programs in the Department of State to better ensure that broader decision making processes may more adequately account for the changing environment;

(6) assist with the development of, and facilitate the implementation of, an Arctic Region Security Policy in accordance with subsection (g);

(7) use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to encourage other countries and international multilateral organizations to support the principles of the Arctic Region Security Policy implemented pursuant to subsection (g);

(8) coordinate Arctic policy with the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, the Bureau of

European and Eurasian Affairs, and other relevant bureaus;

(9) subject to the direction of the President and the Secretary of State, represent the United States with respect to matters and cases relevant to Arctic affairs in—

(A) contacts with foreign governments, intergovernmental organizations, and specialized agencies of the United Nations, the Arctic Council, and other international organizations of which the United States is a member; and

(B) multilateral conferences and meetings relating to Arctic affairs;

(10) serve as the principal advisor to the Secretary of State and as the senior advisor to the President regarding matters affecting Arctic affairs;

(11) make recommendations regarding the policies of the United States relating to Arctic affairs;

(12) assist the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs with the development and implementation of the Arctic Region Security Policy pursuant to subsection (g); and

(13) perform such other duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

(f) FUNDING.—The Secretary of State shall provide the Ambassador-at-large with such funds as may be necessary to carry out the duties described in subsection (e).

(g) ARCTIC REGION SECURITY POLICY.—The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs shall be the lead bureau for developing and implementing the United States' Arctic Region Security Policy, in coordination with the Ambassador-at-large for Arctic Affairs, the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, embassies, other regional bureaus, and relevant offices to advance United States national security interests, including through conflict prevention efforts, security assistance, humanitarian disaster response and prevention, and economic and other relevant assistance programs. The Arctic Region Security Policy shall assess, develop, budget for, and implement plans, policies, and actions—

(1) to bolster the diplomatic presence of the United States in Arctic nations, including through enhancements to diplomatic missions and facilities, participation in regional and bilateral dialogues related to Arctic security, and coordination of United States initiatives and assistance programs across agencies to protect the national security of the United States and its allies and partners;

(2) to enhance the resilience capacities of Arctic nations to the effects of environmental change and increased civilian and military activity by Arctic nations and other nations that may result from increased accessibility of the Arctic Region;

(3) to assess specific added risks to the Arctic Region and Arctic nations that—

(A) are vulnerable to the changing Arctic environment; and

(B) are strategically significant to the United States;

(4) to coordinate the integration of environmental change and national security risk and vulnerability assessments into the decision making process on foreign assistance awards to Greenland;

(5) to advance principles of good governance by encouraging and cooperating with Arctic nations on collaborative approaches—

(A) to responsibly manage natural resources in the Arctic Region;

(B) to share the burden of ensuring maritime safety in the Arctic Region;

(C) to prevent the escalation of security tensions by mitigating against the militarization of the Arctic Region;

(D) to develop mutually agreed upon multilateral policies among Arctic nations on the management of maritime transit routes through the Arctic Region and work cooperatively on the transit policies for access to and transit in the Arctic Region by non-Arctic nations; and

(E) to facilitate the development of Arctic Region Security Action Plans to ensure stability and public safety in disaster situations in a humane and responsible fashion; and

(6) to evaluate the vulnerability, security, survivability, and resiliency of United States interests and non-defense assets in the Arctic Region.

SA 2090. Mr. Kaine (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title I of division F, add the following:

SEC. 6125. ELIMINATING SHORT-TERM EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAMS; JOB TRAINING FEDERAL PELL GRANTS; TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) ELIMINATING SHORT-TERM EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAMS.—Section 481(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) The Secretary shall eliminate the short-term education loan program, as authorized under paragraph (2), on the date that is 120 days after the date the Secretary establishes the application for Job Training Federal Pell Grants under section 401(k).”

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 481(d) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “under section 12301(a), 12301(g), 12302, 12304, or 12306 of title 10, United States Code, or any retired member of an Armed Force ordered to active duty under section 688 of such title,” and inserting “, or any retired member of an Armed Force ordered to active duty,”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “an Armed Force” and inserting “a Uniformed Service”; and

(c) in paragraph (5), by striking “and supported by Federal funds”.

(c) CURRENT ENACTMENT OF JOB TRAINING FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM.—Section 401 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) JOB TRAINING FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The term ‘career and technical education’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act.

“(B) ELIGIBLE JOB TRAINING PROGRAM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘eligible job training program’ means a career and technical education program at an eligible institution of higher education that—

“(I) provides not less than 150, and not more than 600, clock hours of instructional time over a period of not less than 8 weeks and not more than 15 weeks;

“(II) provides training aligned with the requirements of high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations in the State or local area in which the job training program is provided, as determined by—

“(aa) a State board or local board;

“(bb) a State plan, as described in section 122(d)(13)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006; or

“(cc) a comprehensive local needs assessment, as described in section 134(c) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006;

“(III) is a program—

“(aa) provided through an eligible training provider, as described under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; and

“(bb) subject to the reporting requirements of section 116(d)(4) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, or would be subject to such requirements except for a waiver issued to a State under section 189(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act;

“(IV) provides a student, upon completion of the program, with a degree or recognized postsecondary credential that is stackable and portable across multiple employers and geographical areas;

“(V) has demonstrated that students who complete the program receive a median increase of 20 percent of the total earnings of students who complete the program, in accordance with paragraph (2);

“(VI) publishes prominently on the website of the institution, and provides a written disclosure to each prospective student prior to entering into an enrollment agreement for such program (which each such student shall confirm receiving through a written affirmation prior to entering such enrollment agreement) containing, at a minimum, the following information calculated, as applicable, in accordance with paragraph (8)—

“(aa) the required tuition and fees of the program;

“(bb) the difference between required tuition and fees described in item (aa) and any grant aid (which does not need to be repaid) provided to the student;

“(cc) the completion rate of the program;

“(dd) the percentage of students placed or retained in employment, measured at not less than 6 months and 1 year, respectively, after completion of the program;

“(ee) total earnings of students who complete the program not less than 6 months after completion of the program;

“(ff) total earnings of students who do not complete the program;

“(gg) the ratio of the amount that is the difference between required tuition and fees and any grant aid provided to the student described in item (bb) to the total earnings of students who complete the program not less than 6 months after completion of the program described in item (ee);

“(hh) an explanation, in clear and plain language, of the ratio described in item (gg); and

“(ii) in the case of a job training program that prepares students for a professional license or certification exam, the share of such students who pass such exams;

“(VII) has been determined by the eligible institution of higher education (after validation of that determination by an industry or sector partnership or State board or local board) to provide academic content, an amount of instructional time, and competencies to satisfy any applicable educational requirement for professional licensure or certification, so that the student who completes the program and seeks employment is qualified to take any licensure or certification examination needed to practice

or find employment in such sectors or occupations that the program prepares students to enter;

“(VIII) has been in operation for not less than 1 year prior to becoming an eligible job training program under this subsection;

“(IX) does not exceed by more than 50 percent the minimum number of clock hours required by a State to receive a professional license or certification in the State, if the State has established such a requirement;

“(X) includes institutional credit articulation for a student enrolled in a noncredit job training program;

“(XI) is not offered exclusively through distance education or a correspondence course, except as determined by the Secretary to be necessary, on a temporary basis, in connection with a—

“(aa) major disaster or emergency declared by the President under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191); or

“(bb) national emergency declared by the President under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);

“(XII) is provided not less than 50 percent directly by the eligible institution of higher education;

“(XIII) may include integrated education and training; and

“(XIV) may be offered as part of a program that—

“(aa) meets the requirements of section 484(d)(2);

“(bb) is part of a career pathway, as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; and

“(cc) is aligned to a program of study, as defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006.

“(ii) APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a program that is seeking to establish initial eligibility as an eligible job training program under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall make a determination whether the program meets the requirements of this subparagraph not more than 120 days after the date on which such program is submitted for consideration as an eligible job training program. If the Secretary determines the program meets the requirements of this paragraph, the Secretary shall grant an initial period of approval of 2 years. The Secretary shall enable institutions to apply for eligible job training program approval not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021.

“(II) PUBLICATION OF APPLICATION.—Not later than 1 year after date of enactment of the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021, the Secretary shall publish the application for job training programs to submit for approval as eligible job training programs. The information required to determine eligibility in such application shall be consistent with the requirements described in this subparagraph.

“(iii) RENEWAL OF APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—An eligible job training program that desires to continue eligibility as an eligible job training program after the period of initial approval described in clause (ii), or the subsequent period described in this clause, shall submit a renewal application to the Secretary (with such information as the Secretary may require), not more than 270 days and not less than 180 days before the end of the previous approval period. If the Secretary determines the program meets such requirements, the Secretary shall grant another period of approval for 3 years.

“(iv) PERIODIC REVIEW BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall periodically review a program previously approved under clause (ii) or (iii) to determine whether such pro-

gram is meeting the requirements of an eligible job training program described in this subsection.

“(v) REVOCATION OF APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—If at any time the Secretary determines that a program previously approved under clause (ii) or (iii) is no longer meeting any of the requirements of an eligible job training program described in this subsection, the Secretary—

“(I) shall deny a subsequent renewal of approval in accordance with clause (iii) for such program after the expiration of the approval period;

“(II) may withdraw approval for such program before the expiration of the approval period;

“(III) shall ensure students who enrolled in such programs have access to transcripts for completed coursework without a fee or monetary charge and without regard to any balance owed to the institution; and

“(IV) shall prohibit such program and any substantially similar program, from being considered an eligible job training described in this subsection for a period of not less than 5 years.

“(vi) ADDITIONAL ASSURANCE BY STATE BOARD.—The Secretary shall not determine that a program is an eligible job training program in accordance with clause (ii) unless the Secretary receives a certification from the State board representing the State in which the eligible job training program is provided, containing an assurance that the program meets the requirements of clause (i).

“(C) TOTAL EARNINGS.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘total earnings’ means the median annual earnings.

“(D) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘eligible institution of higher education’ means—

“(i) an institution of higher education, as defined in section 101;

“(ii) a postsecondary vocational institution, as defined in section 102(c); and

“(iii) an institution of higher education—

“(I) approved by an accrediting agency or association that meets the requirements of section 496(a)(4)(C);

“(II) that has not been a proprietary institution of higher education, as defined in section 102(b), within the previous 3 years; and

“(III) that has not been subject, during any of the preceding 5 years, to—

“(aa) any suspension, emergency action, or termination of programs under this title;

“(bb) any adverse action by the institution’s accrediting agency or association; or

“(cc) any action by the State to revoke a license or other authority to operate.

“(E) INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT ARTICULATION.—The term ‘institutional credit articulation’ means the situation where an institution of higher education provides a student who has completed a noncredit program with the equivalent academic credit that may be applied to a subsequent credit-bearing certificate or degree program upon enrollment in such program at such institution.

“(F) WIOA DEFINITIONS.—The terms ‘industry or sector partnership’, ‘in-demand industry sector or occupation’, ‘recognized postsecondary credential’, ‘local board’, and ‘State board’ have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

“(2) TOTAL EARNINGS INCREASE REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), as a condition of participation under this subsection, the Secretary shall, using the data collected under paragraph (8) and such other information as the Secretary may require, determine whether such job training program meets the requirements of para-

graph (1)(B)(i)(V) with respect to whether the students who complete the program receive a median increase of 20 percent of such students’ total earnings. For the purposes of this paragraph, the Secretary shall determine such percentage increase by calculating the difference between the total earnings of students who enroll in such programs not more than 6 months prior to enrollment, and the earnings of students who complete such program not more than 6 months after completing such program.

“(B) DATE OF EFFECT.—The requirement under this paragraph shall take effect beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date the program has been approved as an eligible job training program under this subsection.

“(3) APPEAL OF EARNINGS INFORMATION.—The Secretary’s determination under paragraph (2) may include an appeals process to permit job training programs to submit alternate discretionary or total earnings data, respectively, provided that such data are statistically rigorous, accurate, comparable, and representative of students who complete the program.

“(4) AUTHORIZATION OF AWARDS.—The Secretary shall award Federal Pell Grants to students in eligible job training programs (referred to as a ‘job training Federal Pell Grant’). Each eligible job training Federal Pell Grant awarded under this subsection shall have the same terms and conditions, and be awarded in the same manner, as other Federal Pell Grants awarded under subsection (b), except a student who is eligible to receive a job training Federal Pell Grant under this subsection is a student who—

“(A) has not yet attained a postbaccalaureate degree;

“(B) is enrolled, or accepted for enrollment, in an eligible job training program at an eligible institution of higher education; and

“(C) meets all other eligibility requirements for a Federal Pell Grant (except with respect to the type of program of study, as provided in subparagraph (B)).

“(5) AMOUNT OF AWARD.—The amount of a job training Federal Pell Grant for an eligible student shall be determined under subsection (b), except that a student who is eligible for less than the minimum Federal Pell Grant because the eligible job training program is less than an academic year (in clock-hours and weeks of instructional time) may still be eligible for a Federal Pell Grant.

“(6) INCLUSION IN TOTAL ELIGIBILITY PERIOD.—Any period during which a student receives a job training Federal Pell Grant under this subsection shall be included in calculating the student’s period of eligibility for Federal Pell Grants under subsection (d), and the eligibility requirements regarding students who are enrolled in an undergraduate program on less than a full-time basis shall similarly apply to students who are enrolled in an eligible job training program at an eligible institution of higher education on less than a full-time basis.

“(7) SAME PAYMENT PERIOD.—No student may for the same payment period receive both a job training Federal Pell Grant under this subsection and a Federal Pell Grant under this section.

“(8) INTERAGENCY DATA SHARING AND DATA COLLECTION.—

“(A) INTERAGENCY DATA SHARING.—The Secretary shall coordinate and enter into a data sharing agreement with the Secretary of Labor to ensure access to data necessary to implement this paragraph, including such data related to indicators of performance collected under section 116 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141).

“(B) DATA ON ELIGIBLE JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Except as provided under subparagraph (C), each institution of higher education offering an eligible job training program for which the Secretary awards job training Federal Pell Grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall, on at least an annual basis, collect and publish data with respect to each such eligible job training program, including the following:

“(i) The number and demographics of students who enroll in the program, including, at a minimum, disaggregated by—

“(I) sex;

“(II) race and ethnicity;

“(III) classification as a student with a disability;

“(IV) income quintile, as defined by the Secretary;

“(V) recipients of assistance under a tuition assistance program conducted by the Department of Defense under section 1784a or 2007 of title 10, United States Code (or other authorities available to the Department of Defense), or status as a veteran;

“(VI) status as a first-time student or transfer student from another institution;

“(VII) status as a first-generation student;

“(VIII) status as parent or guardian of 1 or more dependent children; and

“(IX) status as a confined or incarcerated individual, as defined under section 484(t)(1)(A).

“(ii) The number and demographics, disaggregated by the categories listed in clause (i), including, at a minimum, of—

“(I) students who complete the program; and

“(II) students who do not complete the program.

“(iii) The required tuition and fees of the program.

“(iv) The earnings of students, disaggregated by the categories listed in clause (i), including, at a minimum—

“(I) total earnings of students who complete the program; and

“(II) total earnings of students who do not complete the program.

“(v) Additional outcomes of the students who complete the program, disaggregated by the categories listed in clause (i), including, at a minimum—

“(I) the completion rate of such students;

“(II) the percentage of such students placed or retained in employment, measured at not less than 6 months and 1 year, respectively, after completion of the program;

“(III) in the case of a job training program that prepares students for a professional license or certification exam, the share of such students who pass such exams;

“(IV) the share of such students who continue enrollment at the institution of higher education offering the program within 1 year;

“(V) the share of such students who transfer to another institution of higher education within 1 year; and

“(VI) the share of such students who complete a subsequent certificate or degree program within 6 years.

“(C) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph—

“(i) if disclosure of disaggregated data under subparagraph (B) is prohibited by disclosure due to applicable privacy restrictions, the Secretary may take such steps as the Secretary determines necessary to provide meaningful disaggregated student demographic or outcome information, including by combining categories; and

“(ii) an institution may submit, and the Secretary may publish, data required to be collected under subparagraph (B) that is obtained through a State Unemployment Insurance Agency or through other supplemental means, in lieu of any additional data

collection, provided that such data are statistically rigorous, accurate, comparable, and representative.

“(D) REPORT.—Not later than July 1, 2025, the Secretary shall—

“(i) submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives a report on the impact of an eligible job training program for which the Secretary awards job training Federal Pell Grants under this subsection, based on the most recent data collected under subparagraph (B); and

“(ii) make the report described in clause (i) available publicly on the website of the Department.”

(d) FUTURE ENACTMENT OF JOB TRAINING FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 401 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a), as amended by section 703 of the FAFSA Simplification Act (title VII of division FF of Public Law 116-260), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) JOB TRAINING FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The term ‘career and technical education’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act.

“(B) ELIGIBLE JOB TRAINING PROGRAM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘eligible job training program’ means a career and technical education program at an eligible institution of higher education that—

“(I) provides not less than 150, and not more than 600, clock hours of instructional time over a period of not less than 8 weeks and not more than 15 weeks;

“(II) provides training aligned with the requirements of high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations in the State or local area in which the job training program is provided, as determined by—

“(aa) a State board or local board;

“(bb) a State plan, as described in section 122(d)(13)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006; or

“(cc) a comprehensive local needs assessment, as described in section 134(c) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006;

“(III) is a program—

“(aa) provided through an eligible training provider, as described under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; and

“(bb) subject to the reporting requirements of section 116(d)(4) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, or would be subject to such requirements except for a waiver issued to a State under section 189(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act;

“(IV) provides a student, upon completion of the program, with a degree or recognized postsecondary credential that is stackable and portable across multiple employers and geographical areas;

“(V) has demonstrated that students who complete the program receive a median increase of 20 percent of the total earnings of students who complete the program, in accordance with paragraph (2);

“(VI) publishes prominently on the website of the institution, and provides a written disclosure to each prospective student prior to entering into an enrollment agreement for such program (which each such student shall confirm receiving through a written affirmation prior to entering such enrollment agreement) containing, at a minimum, the following information calculated, as applicable, in accordance with paragraph (8)—

“(aa) the required tuition and fees of the program;

“(bb) the difference between required tuition and fees described in item (aa) and any grant aid (which does not need to be repaid) provided to the student;

“(cc) the completion rate of the program;

“(dd) the percentage of students placed or retained in employment, measured at not less than 6 months and 1 year, respectively, after completion of the program;

“(ee) total earnings of students who complete the program not less than 6 months after completion of the program;

“(ff) total earnings of students who do not complete the program;

“(gg) the ratio of the amount that is the difference between required tuition and fees and any grant aid provided to the student described in item (bb) to the total earnings of students who complete the program not less than 6 months after completion of the program described in item (ee);

“(hh) an explanation, in clear and plain language, of the ratio described in item (gg); and

“(ii) in the case of a job training program that prepares students for a professional license or certification exam, the share of such students who pass such exams;

“(VII) has been determined by the eligible institution of higher education (after validation of that determination by an industry or sector partnership or State board or local board) to provide academic content, an amount of instructional time, and competencies to satisfy any applicable educational requirement for professional licensure or certification, so that the student who completes the program and seeks employment is qualified to take any licensure or certification examination needed to practice or find employment in such sectors or occupations that the program prepares students to enter;

“(VIII) has been in operation for not less than 1 year prior to becoming an eligible job training program under this subsection;

“(IX) does not exceed by more than 50 percent the minimum number of clock hours required by a State to receive a professional license or certification in the State, if the State has established such a requirement;

“(X) includes institutional credit articulation for a student enrolled in a noncredit job training program;

“(XI) is not offered exclusively through distance education or a correspondence course, except as determined by the Secretary to be necessary, on a temporary basis, in connection with a—

“(aa) major disaster or emergency declared by the President under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191); or

“(bb) national emergency declared by the President under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);

“(XII) is provided not less than 50 percent directly by the eligible institution of higher education;

“(XIII) may include integrated education and training; and

“(XIV) may be offered as part of a program that—

“(aa) meets the requirements of section 484(d)(2);

“(bb) is part of a career pathway, as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; and

“(cc) is aligned to a program of study, as defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006.

“(ii) APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a program that is seeking to establish initial eligibility as an eligible job training program under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall make a determination whether the program meets

the requirements of this subparagraph not more than 120 days after the date on which such program is submitted for consideration as an eligible job training program. If the Secretary determines the program meets the requirements of this paragraph, the Secretary shall grant an initial period of approval of 2 years. The Secretary shall enable institutions to apply for eligible job training program approval not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021.

“(II) PUBLICATION OF APPLICATION.—Not later than 1 year after date of enactment of the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021, the Secretary shall publish the application for job training programs to submit for approval as eligible job training programs. The information required to determine eligibility in such application shall be consistent with the requirements described in this subparagraph.

“(iii) RENEWAL OF APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—An eligible job training program that desires to continue eligibility as an eligible job training program after the period of initial approval described in clause (ii), or the subsequent period described in this clause, shall submit a renewal application to the Secretary (with such information as the Secretary may require), not more than 270 days and not less than 180 days before the end of the previous approval period. If the Secretary determines the program meets such requirements, the Secretary shall grant another period of approval for 3 years.

“(iv) PERIODIC REVIEW BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall periodically review a program previously approved under clause (ii) or (iii) to determine whether such program is meeting the requirements of an eligible job training program described in this subsection.

“(v) REVOCATION OF APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—If at any time the Secretary determines that a program previously approved under clause (ii) or (iii) is no longer meeting any of the requirements of an eligible job training program described in this subsection, the Secretary—

“(I) shall deny a subsequent renewal of approval in accordance with clause (iii) for such program after the expiration of the approval period;

“(II) may withdraw approval for such program before the expiration of the approval period;

“(III) shall ensure students who enrolled in such programs have access to transcripts for completed coursework without a fee or monetary charge and without regard to any balance owed to the institution; and

“(IV) shall prohibit such program and any substantially similar program, from being considered an eligible job training described in this subsection for a period of not less than 5 years.

“(vi) ADDITIONAL ASSURANCE BY STATE BOARD.—The Secretary shall not determine that a program is an eligible job training program in accordance with clause (ii) unless the Secretary receives a certification from the State board representing the State in which the eligible job training program is provided, containing an assurance that the program meets the requirements of clause (i).

“(C) TOTAL EARNINGS.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘total earnings’ means the median annual earnings.

“(D) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘eligible institution of higher education’ means—

“(i) an institution of higher education, as defined in section 101;

“(ii) a postsecondary vocational institution, as defined in section 102(c); and

“(iii) an institution of higher education—

“(I) approved by an accrediting agency or association that meets the requirements of section 496(a)(4)(C);

“(II) that has not been a proprietary institution of higher education, as defined in section 102(b), within the previous 3 years; and

“(III) that has not been subject, during any of the preceding 5 years, to—

“(aa) any suspension, emergency action, or termination of programs under this title;

“(bb) any adverse action by the institution's accrediting agency or association; or

“(cc) any action by the State to revoke a license or other authority to operate.

“(E) INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT ARTICULATION.—The term ‘institutional credit articulation’ means the situation where an institution of higher education provides a student who has completed a noncredit program with the equivalent academic credit that may be applied to a subsequent credit-bearing certificate or degree program upon enrollment in such program at such institution.

“(F) WIOA DEFINITIONS.—The terms ‘industry or sector partnership’, ‘in-demand industry sector or occupation’, ‘recognized postsecondary credential’, ‘local board’, and ‘State board’ have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

“(2) TOTAL EARNINGS INCREASE REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), as a condition of participation under this subsection, the Secretary shall, using the data collected under paragraph (8) and such other information as the Secretary may require, determine whether such job training program meets the requirements of paragraph (1)(B)(i)(V) with respect to whether the students who complete the program receive a median increase of 20 percent of such students' total earnings. For the purposes of this paragraph, the Secretary shall determine such percentage increase by calculating the difference between the total earnings of students who enroll in such programs not more than 6 months prior to enrollment, and the earnings of students who complete such program not more than 6 months after completing such program.

“(B) DATE OF EFFECT.—The requirement under this paragraph shall take effect beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date the program has been approved as an eligible job training program under this subsection.

“(3) APPEAL OF EARNINGS INFORMATION.—The Secretary's determination under paragraph (2) may include an appeals process to permit job training programs to submit alternate discretionary or total earnings data, respectively, provided that such data are statistically rigorous, accurate, comparable, and representative of students who complete the program.

“(4) AUTHORIZATION OF AWARDS.—The Secretary shall award Federal Pell Grants to students in eligible job training programs (referred to as a ‘job training Federal Pell Grant’). Each eligible job training Federal Pell Grant awarded under this subsection shall have the same terms and conditions, and be awarded in the same manner, as other Federal Pell Grants awarded under subsection (b), except a student who is eligible to receive a job training Federal Pell Grant under this subsection is a student who—

“(A) has not yet attained a postbaccalaureate degree;

“(B) is enrolled, or accepted for enrollment, in an eligible job training program at an eligible institution of higher education; and

“(C) meets all other eligibility requirements for a Federal Pell Grant (except with respect to the type of program of study, as provided in subparagraph (B)).

“(5) AMOUNT OF AWARD.—The amount of a job training Federal Pell Grant for an eligible student shall be determined under subsection (b), except that a student who is eligible for less than the minimum Federal Pell Grant because the eligible job training program is less than an academic year (in clock-hours and weeks of instructional time) may still be eligible for a Federal Pell Grant.

“(6) INCLUSION IN TOTAL ELIGIBILITY PERIOD.—Any period during which a student receives a job training Federal Pell Grant under this subsection shall be included in calculating the student's period of eligibility for Federal Pell Grants under subsection (d), and the eligibility requirements regarding students who are enrolled in an undergraduate program on less than a full-time basis shall similarly apply to students who are enrolled in an eligible job training program at an eligible institution of higher education on less than a full-time basis.

“(7) SAME PAYMENT PERIOD.—No student may for the same payment period receive both a job training Federal Pell Grant under this subsection and a Federal Pell Grant under this section.

“(8) INTERAGENCY DATA SHARING AND DATA COLLECTION.—

“(A) INTERAGENCY DATA SHARING.—The Secretary shall coordinate and enter into a data sharing agreement with the Secretary of Labor to ensure access to data necessary to implement this paragraph, including such data related to indicators of performance collected under section 116 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141).

“(B) DATA ON ELIGIBLE JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Except as provided under subparagraph (C), each institution of higher education offering an eligible job training program for which the Secretary awards job training Federal Pell Grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall, on at least an annual basis, collect and publish data with respect to each such eligible job training program, including the following:

“(i) The number and demographics of students who enroll in the program, including, at a minimum, disaggregated by—

“(I) sex;

“(II) race and ethnicity;

“(III) classification as a student with a disability;

“(IV) income quintile, as defined by the Secretary;

“(V) recipients of assistance under a tuition assistance program conducted by the Department of Defense under section 1784a or 2007 of title 10, United States Code (or other authorities available to the Department of Defense), or status as a veteran;

“(VI) status as a first-time student or transfer student from another institution;

“(VII) status as a first-generation student;

“(VIII) status as parent or guardian of 1 or more dependent children; and

“(IX) status as a confined or incarcerated individual, as defined under section 484(t)(1)(A).

“(ii) The number and demographics, disaggregated by the categories listed in clause (i), including, at a minimum, of—

“(I) students who complete the program; and

“(II) students who do not complete the program.

“(iii) The required tuition and fees of the program.

“(iv) The earnings of students, disaggregated by the categories listed in clause (i), including, at a minimum—

“(I) total earnings of students who complete the program; and

“(II) total earnings of students who do not complete the program.

“(v) Additional outcomes of the students who complete the program, disaggregated by the categories listed in clause (i), including, at a minimum—

“(I) the completion rate of such students;

“(II) the percentage of such students placed or retained in employment, measured at not less than 6 months and 1 year, respectively, after completion of the program;

“(III) in the case of a job training program that prepares students for a professional license or certification exam, the share of such students who pass such exams;

“(IV) the share of such students who continue enrollment at the institution of higher education offering the program within 1 year;

“(V) the share of such students who transfer to another institution of higher education within 1 year; and

“(VI) the share of such students who complete a subsequent certificate or degree program within 6 years.

“(C) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph—

“(i) if disclosure of disaggregated data under subparagraph (B) is prohibited from disclosure due to applicable privacy restrictions, the Secretary may take such steps as the Secretary determines necessary to provide meaningful disaggregated student demographic or outcome information, including by combining categories; and

“(ii) an institution may submit, and the Secretary may publish, data required to be collected under subparagraph (B) that is obtained through a State Unemployment Insurance Agency or through other supplemental means, in lieu of any additional data collection, provided that such data are statistically rigorous, accurate, comparable, and representative.

“(D) REPORT.—Not later than July 1, 2025, the Secretary shall—

“(i) submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives a report on the impact of an eligible job training program for which the Secretary awards job training Federal Pell Grants under this subsection, based on the most recent data collected under subparagraph (B); and

“(ii) make the report described in clause (i) available publicly on the website of the Department.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if included in section 703 of the FAFSA Simplification Act (title VII of division FF of Public Law 116-260).

(e) WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT AMENDMENT.—Section 116(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) INTERAGENCY DATA SHARING FOR JOB TRAINING FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Labor shall coordinate and enter into a data sharing agreement with the Secretary of Education to ensure access to data necessary to implement section 401(k) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(k)), as added by section 6125 of the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021, including such applicable data related to unemployment insurance, wage information, employment-related outcomes, and indicators of performance collected under this section.”.

(f) ACCREDITING AGENCY RECOGNITION OF ELIGIBLE JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Section 496(a)(4) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1099b(a)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) if such agency or association has or seeks to include within its scope of recognition the evaluation of the quality of institutions of higher education participating in the job training Federal Pell Grant program under section 401(k), such agency or association shall, in addition to meeting the other requirements of this subpart, demonstrate to the Secretary that, with respect to such eligible job training programs (as defined in that subsection)—

“(i) the agency or association’s standards include a process for determining if the institution has the capability to effectively offer an eligible job training program; and

“(ii) the agency or association requires a demonstration that the program—

“(I) has identified each recognized postsecondary credential offered in the relevant industry in the State or local area where the industry is located; and

“(II) provides academic content, an amount of instructional time, and competencies to satisfy any applicable educational requirement for professional licensure or certification, so that a student who completes the program and seeks employment is qualified to take any licensure or certification examination needed to practice or find employment in the sectors or occupations that the program prepares students to enter.”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I have 10 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 2021, at 9:45 a.m., to conduct a hearing nominations and pending legislation.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 2021, at 1:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations and pending legislation.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 2021, at 4:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

The Subcommittee on National Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Stephen Voline, a legislative defense fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Megan Malara, a legislative fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 117th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 27, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, May 27; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of Calendar No. 58, S. 1260.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, let me just say that we are making very good progress. We had a whole bunch of amendments again tonight. We have had more amendments on this bill than on any bill I can recall in a very long

time. We have cooperated with the minority and given them many different amendments, and we have had good debate. This is how the Senate can function when we work in a bipartisan way and agree to work together, and I hope we can have an amiable conclusion tomorrow.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 1260

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the filing deadline for second-degree amendments be 10:30 a.m. with respect to the cloture motions filed on S. 1260.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the provisions of S. Res. 245 as a further mark of respect to the late David Gambrell, former Senator from Georgia.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 11:01 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, May 27, 2021, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 26, 2021:

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. KRISTIN ACQUAVELLA

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAY M. BARGERON

BRIG. GEN. BRIAN W. CAVANAUGH
BRIG. GEN. DIMITRI HENRY
BRIG. GEN. RYAN P. HERITAGE
BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER A. MCPHILLIPS
BRIG. GEN. ROBERT B. SOFGE, JR.
BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW G. TROLLINGER

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS SURGEON GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE AND FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 9036 AND 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT I. MILLER

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD D. BANTA

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

GEN. PAUL J. LACAMERA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. RANDY A. GEORGE

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CODY W. ABLES AND ENDING WITH AUSTIN R. ZIMMER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 27, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JARED T. ABRAMOWICZ AND ENDING WITH GABRIELLE R. ZUNIGA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 27, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RUBEN ADORNORODRIGUEZ AND ENDING WITH ADAM BRIAN ZUCKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 27, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DONALD J. ADKINS AND ENDING WITH ZHENG ZHONG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 27, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KAILA WEBER ACRES AND ENDING WITH JAIMIE M. WYCKOFF, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 27, 2021.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATION OF CHE T. AROSEMENA, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF REGINA N. MOECKEL, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BRENDAN J. CULLINAN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JAMES B. KAVANAUGH, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JUSTIN P. OVERBAUGH, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KYLE R. ABRUZZESE AND ENDING WITH D012084, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 28, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JASON K. ABBOTT AND ENDING WITH D015268, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 28, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ISAIAH C. ABBOTT AND ENDING WITH D015178, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 28, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRYAN B. AULT AND ENDING WITH TIMOTHY D. ZALESKY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 28, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH AARON T. MURRAY AND ENDING WITH TIFFANY H. Y. PIKELEE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 28, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER L. HANSEN, TO BE COLONEL.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JOSEPH W. HOCKETT, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JARED A. MASON, TO BE MAJOR.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF DANIEL W. LAUX, TO BE COLONEL.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF JAMES M. McDONALD, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ZACHARY P. RUTHVEN, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF DONALD G. BARNETT, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ROBERT W. MCFARLIN IV, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL G. MORTENSEN, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JUSTIN A. DARGAN, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF RAYMOND SUDDUTH, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ERIC D. LOCKETT, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF BENJAMIN R. VENTRESCA, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ROY M. HOAGLAND II, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

SPACE FORCE

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTIAN NELS ALF AND ENDING WITH DANIEL R. ZERI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 27, 2021.